New-York Daily Times.

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GREAT FRESHETS.

Immense Loss of Property on the Hudson River.

HIGH WATER AT ALBANY AND TROY.

Bridges and Buildings Swept Away—[illegible] Loss [illegible].

RAILROAD TRAVEL SUSPENDED.

Freshets in the Genesee, Delaware, Susquehanna, Schuylkill and other Rivers.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 9.

[illegible] ... were aroused by horsemen who rode through the [illegible] ... of their danger. The wildest [illegible] ... having barely time to escape with their lives. [illegible]

[illegible]

gerous spot and saved the lives of WILLIAM Bow and another man. A haystack was going down the river with two men on it. One jumped off on the ice and escaped, and the other was carried on. Three men went out in a boat from the house of ARCHIBALD DUNLOP, on the Troy road to bring a family off the island. The boat was capsized by a cake of ice, and the men were obliged to remain in a tree all night. They were rescued early in the morning, but it is feared they will not survive. The family were got off by another party. The Mohawk River is cleared of ice from Hoffman's Ferry to Schenectady. The Hudson River was never opened so early in the season, except in the years 1828 and 1842. The gas is cut off in the lower part of the city, and there is fear of damage. On the line of the Troy and Greenbush Railroad the ice is piled up fifteen feet high on the track, nearly all the distance. There are no means of ascertaining, at present, the condition of the Hudson River Road between here and Hudson.

The Freshet at Troy.

TROY, Monday, Feb. 9.

The ice commenced moving in the river here at 2 o'clock yesterday, the water rising higher than has been known in thirty years before. The entire lower part of the city, as high as River-street, is overflowed. The Rensselaer Railroad Bridge is in imminent danger. The bridge from up the river came down with considerable force and lodged against the Troy and Saratoga Bridge. The Rensselaer and Saratoga Freight Depot on Green Island caught fire from the slacking of lime, and was burned. The Railroad trains from all points were stopped, and business is entirely suspended.

Freshet in the Oswego River.

OSWEGO, Monday, Feb. 9.

The ice in the river, above this place, broke up yesterday morning, and, coming down with great force, tore six schooners from their moorings and carried them into the lake, besides doing much damage to others lying in the harbor. The names of the vessels carried away are: *Kingsford, Adkins, Sheridan, Titan, [illegible], and Virginia.* The tugs were not able to start in search of them till this morning. Several canal-boats are also loose in the lake. Small boats, well manned and provisioned, started, yesterday, in search of them, but neither has since been heard from.

Freshet in the Genesee River.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Feb. 9.

There is a great flood in the Genesee River, and various bridges and buildings have gone over the Falls. On Sunday morning the flood of ice and water carried away the braces supporting the buildings extending across the river, and they fell down, and the centre portion was carried down. On Sunday night the whole structure, about two hundred feet long, and the centre span of Main-street bridge, were carried over the Falls. A portion of Court-street bridge is also gone. We have consequently but one bridge remaining in the centre of the city, and the canal aqueduct is used by pedestrians.

Freshet in the Delaware River.

EASTON, N. J., Monday, Feb. 9.

The Delaware River has risen fifteen feet, and the town is flooded to the depth of five feet in some parts. A house has been washed away at Lambertville, and also a portion of VAN CLEVE's foundry, at Trenton. The bridges are all in a precarious condition, the ice in some places being piled up twenty feet.

TRENTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

We have had a great freshet in the Delaware. All the mills on the river are more or less damaged. After great fears the Delaware Bridge is safe. Hundreds of families have been compelled to remove. Considerable property has been destroyed. One foundry fell. The ice is piled up in the streets adjacent to the river.

Freshet in the Susquehanna River.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Feb. 9.

There is a flood in the Susquehanna. The ice is gorged four miles below this city, and is piled upon the railroad some ten or fifteen feet high. The trains are, of course, suspended both ways. It is reported that a couple of bridges over the Juniata have been swept away, together with several pieces of the Cumberland Valley Bridge. An enormous destruction of property is threatened.

Freshet in the Schuylkill River.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 9.

The ice in the Schuylkill River broke up last night. Most of the wharves were overflowed, and considerable quantities of coal, wood and lumber were carried off. A few canal boats were left on the wharves by the waters subsiding. Some of them were carried down the stream but the damage done was not so serious as was anticipated.

Freshet in the Deerfield River.

GREENFIELD, Monday, Feb. 9.

The ice in the Deerfield River broke up last night, and was dammed up in the bend of the river at Deerfield Meadows. The water and ice set back, undermining and entirely destroying STEBBINS' Grist Mill at Deerfield, and also from six to eight thousand bushels of grain and meal. The mill is a total loss. Two families were, with the utmost difficulty, saved.

Baltimore Harbor Open.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 9.

The harbor of Baltimore is open. The steamer *Herald* arrived from Annapolis this evening, followed by four steam-tugs, with the barks *Susan, Chas. Brewer*, and brig *J. R. Rhoads*. She reports the bay clear below North Point. The ice has drifted mountains high on the Eastern shore, and a schooner, or man-of-war, is on the shoals, almost buried in.

Navigation of the Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 9.

There are six feet of water on the Falls. The ice is still moving down, and navigation is fully opened. The thermometer is 31° above zero.

Large Fire at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 9.

Smith's Block, on Main-street, near the Galt House, was burned this morning. There were six buildings, occupied by GALLAGHER & Co., RICHARD ATKINSON, BRANIN & SUMMERS; BARTLEY, JOHNSON & Co.; ARMSTRONG, ALLAN & Co.; MITCHELL, GUTHRIE & Co., wholesale dealers and commission merchants. Their aggregate loss is $155,000, which is fully insured. Two of the buildings, belonging to [illegible], were uninsured. The danger to the Galt House alarmed many of the boarders, who precipitately left. The house, however, was saved.

Fire at Fort Sullivan.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

The officers' quarters at Fort Sullivan, Maine, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday last, and on the following day the soldiers' quarters were nearly destroyed. The building was one hundred and twenty feet long by forty feet wide.

Ferocious Assault Upon an Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Monday, Feb. 9.

WALTER S. CARTER, Editor of the Middlesex County *Argus*, was severely beaten here, this morning, by Captain JAMES DE KAY, in consequence of an article in his paper reflecting severely upon REV. F. HARWOOD, MRS. HARWOOD, and her sister, Miss DE KAY. Mr. CARTER is bleeding freely at the lungs, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

Marine Disasters.

HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 9.

The steamer *Delta*, from Bermuda on 3d inst. arrived here to-day.

The bark *Reaper*, 120 days from Cronstadt, for Boston, put into St. George's on 29th of January, having lost boats, sails, &c., and being in want of provisions. Her crew was completely exhausted. The *Reaper*, on the 14th, fell in with the schooner *Mary and Emeline*, from City Point for New-York, dismasted, with the sea making a breach over her. After great efforts she succeeded in taking off the captain, mate and two men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Protection from Chinese Pirates—The President and the Filibuster Trial—Northwestern Boundary, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

The Naval Committee of the Senate have prepared a bill authorizing the construction of an armed steamer, of 300 tons burden, for the protection of American commerce from piratical attacks in the shallow waters, creeks, and rivers of China, and making an appropriation of $120,000 for that purpose.

The rumor that the President, Gov. MARCY, and Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, were subpœnaed in the filibuster trial at New-York, is untrue, as well as the intimation, by the counsel of FABENS, that either of them are interested in the Central American schemes.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of New-York, now Chief Clerk of the War Department, has been appointed United States Commissioner to mark the Northwestern boundary line, and JOHN G. PARKE, of the Army, the Surveyor and Astronomer.

The Select Committee are waiting for witnesses from Western New-York.

While the Chaplain of the Senate was performing his duty to-day, a man, evidently insane, mistaking him for the presiding officer, approached his desk and held up his hand as if subscribing to the oath of office. The prayer concluded, the stranger, usurping a seat, was prepared to enter upon legislation, but the officer ejected him notwithstanding his earnest protest against the violation of his Senatorial rights.

Our only connection with the South is by the Acquia Creek boat, which leaves regularly every morning. A night boat will be put on in a few days. We have no connection with Alexandria except by this route, and for foot passengers or horsemen via Georgetown and the Aqueduct.

Legislation at a Stand—Waiting for the Investigating Committee—Our Correspondent again Examined—A Text for the Tribune—Chances for the Central American Treaty, etc.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

AN OMINOUS PAUSE.

The week has not been a very interesting one in Washington. Legislation is at a stand, waiting for the Corruption Committee Report; and so, the House dallies and toys with the Tariff, Submarine Telegraph bill, &c., but does little or nothing. This is not to be wondered at, for everybody and everything is in a state of betweenity, expectancy and wondering dread—not unlike the to-be-supposed condition of an earthquake-threatened community, who, having experienced the first rumblings, await in fear and trembling the more demonstrative developments of the anticipated convulsion. At such a time nobody builds or repairs, lest his labor should be thrown away; and the parallel holds with our construction of legislation.

DAYLIGHT AHEAD SOMEWHERE.

It is hoped that the Committee will get through with the taking of testimony to-day, and so be able to make their report on Monday. Whether they do depends, probably, on their decision whether or no it is worth their while to follow up a certain supposed clue, obtained only a day or two since. If they shall deem this of importance enough to bring to the attention of the House, (which, as I understand it, is not probable,) it will doubtless involve a delay of some ten days, to procure additional testimony from a distance. While it is to be expected that the Committee will not neglect any efforts likely to produce valuable results, it is important that they should waste no time needlessly on immaterial issues, else their report will be made too late to admit of the careful deliberation so grave a subject demands. However just and proper it may be to rush through, in hot haste, and without suitable investigation, a resolution depriving a "minion of the Press" of his liberty as a citizen, under circumstances subjecting him to unjust suspicion, such a proceeding is not for a moment to be thought of, when the character of *Honorable* gentlemen is to be considered, upon carefully-sifted testimony, supposed to implicate him in little inconsiderate improprieties!

OUR CORRESPONDENT BEFORE THE INQUISITION.

Your correspondent, as you know, was before the Committee on Wednesday, when he submitted to the inquisition's rack for nearly three hours. Being very weak from severe illness, the effort was rather too much for him, and the Committee insisted on postponing the examination. To-day he hopes to be finished. He took full notes of the entire proceedings, but, in deference to what he understands to be the Committee's wishes, will publish nothing in relation to them at this time, further than the statement that he availed himself of the opportunity to correct the misunderstanding of his previous answers, so as to conform with the statement of his meaning, as presented in his letter published in the DAILY TIMES of Saturday, the 31st ultimo. With that explanation, he thinks the Committee must see, as he doubts not the public will, that he was entirely frank in his unequivocal disclaimer of any and all personal knowledge of corruption, made by him at the outset of his original examination, and which it did not suit the purposes of the Committee to report to the House.

A TEXT FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

One of the witnesses before the Committee—General STRYKER, of New-York—reproduced the story for publication of which Hon. HORACE GREELEY recently brought suit against some papers in Ohio and Iowa. In return for the exceeding liberality and courtesy which has prompted the *Tribune* of late to contribute so freely in aid of the effort of the lobby thieves to wreak their vengeance upon your correspondent, I have no doubt Mr. GREELEY will be able to explain this matter in the most satisfactory manner, for I believe he has in his possession properly authenticated documents to show that the money paid him was not for services rendered in his Press, and cannot be tortured to seem to be so. With its accustomed *esprit de corps*, I shall expect the *Tribune* to reward me for this explanation, by calling me "perjurer" and "villain" in its very next issue.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATY.

I am not of those who believe the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty altogether dead yet, although, it must be confessed that its prospects are rather gloomy at present. The overwhelming vote by which it was returned to the Committee on Foreign Relations does not indicate its decease by any means. It has not half the significance in that direction which a closer vote would afford; for if the question of reference had been made a test of its strength, I *know* the negative vote would have been much larger. The unanimity of the reference shows simply that amendments are clearly necessary to make it acceptable to the majority, and that the friends of the Convention hope these may be satisfactorily arranged. Be assured, therefore, that while the prospect for ratification in any form is not cheering, there is no necessity of abandoning the thing in despair. The consummation of the Treaty is so important to our friendly relations with Great Britain, that when the direct question of its ratification or rejection shall be presented, the Senate will not decide against it, except for reasons too grave to be waived with public safety.

THE KANSAS JUDGE LECOMPTE.

"Close custody" is not very promotive of a correspondent's information; and I have been unable to ascertain with certainty whether the Senate has rejected the nominations of Judge LECOMPTE's successor. My impression is that it has not. As you suggest, there is some opposition to the new nomination upon the ground that the President has no power to remove a Judge; but Mr. HARRISON's confirmation cannot be effectually resisted on that issue alone, for the question has heretofore been fully discussed in the Senate, and the power of the President to remove any and every Territorial officer affirmed and confirmed. The opposition to Mr. HARRISON is composed of a union of those who deny the power of removal, and those who stand by Judge LECOMPTE from personal considerations, or in opposition to Gov. GEARY's course. There certainly is danger that this combination of interests will prevent the confirmation of any successor to LECOMPTE, who, meanwhile, continues to discharge his official functions.

THE INDIANA SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The new Indiana Senators are expected to present their credentials this morning. Mr. BRIGHT will take his seat, of course, to fill the remainder of his current term. It is proposed to object to Mr. FITCH's being sworn in, and thus to bring on a discussion of the validity of the election. This course is different from the precedent practice of the Senate, which is to admit claimants upon the *prima facie* evidence presented in his credentials. It is, at least, doubtful whether the practice will be changed in this instance, although, with the decision so recently made in the case of Mr. HARLAN, of Ohio(?), it is hardly to be supposed that any serious effort will be made to give Mr. FITCH his seat permanently.

THEATRICAL [illegible].

Our theatre is again in ashes, and Washington will probably be for a long time without any fit place for dramatic performances. I understand that the conflagration commenced during rehearsal yesterday afternoon, and that little or none of the [illegible] "properties" were saved. The loss is severe on Miss FANNY MORANT, who had quite recently leased the establishment and entered upon its management. She will have the sympathy of our theatre-going public, with whom she has become a decided favorite. Miss MORANT came to this country, upon an engagement with Mr. ANDERSON, the tragedian, several years ago, and has remained here ever since. She is an actress of marked ability, and is possessed of the voice, figure, and nice appreciation of character essential to success in her profession. If we lose her here by this misfortune, some other city will gain a star.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

THE INDIANA SENATORIAL CASE.

Mr. [illegible] presented the credentials of GRAHAM N. FITCH, setting forth that he had been elected Senator by the Legislature of Indiana, and moved that the oath of office be administered.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had placed in his hands, by a special messenger from that State, the protest of the State Senate against the legality of the election, and also a protest, signed by thirty-four members of the House of Representatives of Indiana, to the same effect.

Mr. BRIGHT said it was not necessary to read the protests, as he believed his colleague, according to precedent, is entitled to be sworn in.

The protests were read.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to the administration of the oath.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought it better that Mr. FITCH should be sworn in, and that an investigation into the legality of the election should take place afterwards, as has been the custom heretofore.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the custom had been both ways, and cited cases where the oath had been refused until the matter had been discussed and decided. He thought that in this case no additional light could be shed on the matter, as all the facts were now known. He took it for granted that no gentleman desired to occupy a seat in the Senate for one moment, unless he was legally entitled to it. It would be wrong for any one thus to occupy a seat for a single day, if the case is of such a character that the Senate can decide upon it immediately. The present case could easily be understood, and justice required an immediate decision, for it was only from the necessity of the case that a different rule had ever prevailed. The Committee on the Judiciary have recently investigated and reported upon a case involving the same principles involved in the present case. They reported that Mr. HARLAN was not entitled to a seat, because he had not been elected by a quorum of each branch of the Legislature of his State, and the Senate had discussed the matter and fully sustained the Committee. How then could there be doubt in this case, where a similar state of things is presented?

Mr. TOOMBS thought that there was but one question before the Senate, and that was upon the sufficiency of the credentials. Every argument that the Senator from Illinois (TRUMBULL) adduced, was behind the credentials, and, therefore, had no pertinency to the present question. He contended that the universal rule of the Senate had been that, where the credentials were in proper form, upon that *prima facie* evidence claimant took his seat. He urged that the oath ought to be administered in the present case.

Mr. SEWARD said it would be better in all cases of contested election, that the investigation should be made immediately on the presentation of the claim, and the seat remain vacant until the title to it was established. He gave the reasons why he thought this course preferable. While it was possible that a State might be deprived of her vote in one case, on the other hand all the other States might have their right impaired or subverted by the holding of a seat by a person who was not a member of the body. With regard to the precedent the case stood in this way. In the early history of the Senate, the claimant was denied the seat, which was held in abeyance until the investigation was made and the decision pronounced, and then he was admitted or rejected definitely or finally, but during the later history of the Government a different practice has prevailed. He contended that this case did not fall within the rule and precedent which were claimed to have been settled by the Senate, and that the credentials did not present such *prima facie* evidence of title as to entitle the gentleman to a seat.

Mr. PUGH argued that if the credentials of Mr. FITCH were in a proper form, he was entitled to be sworn in and hold his seat until his right was contested.

Mr. SEWARD showed the case of ARCHIBALD DIXON, whose claim to a seat as Senator from Kentucky was debated fourteen days before he was allowed to take the oath of office.

Mr. RUSK said there was no analogy between that and the present case. Then there were two Senators from Kentucky on the floor, and if Mr. DIXON had been admitted there would have been three Senators from the same State at the same time.

Mr. BRIGHT did not intend now to be betrayed into anything like argument relative to this matter, for the reason that it would be an indignity to the State which he had the honor to represent. Mr. FITCH claimed to be elected by the majority vote which he received. At the proper time he would show that this protest was false from beginning to end. He would not go into an argument until the oath had been administered to his colleague, as was the uniform custom. He was of the opinion that the object of this argument in advance was to preoccupy the public mind so as to prevent an impartial investigation. It was his opinion that the Senators from New-York and Illinois (Mr. SEWARD and Mr. TRUMBULL) had been the counselors and advisers in endeavoring to prevent an election of Senators in Indiana, and that they sought to take advantage of the things which now existed in that State. In spite of their efforts, however, there had been an election. Mr. FITCH received 83 out of 150 votes of the regular commissioned Senators and Representatives of the State of Indiana. When this question shall have been investigated by the proper Committee, and all the facts fairly canvassed, there could be no doubt that the Senate would decide in favor of the legality and constitutionality of the election. He charged that the course of the two Senators above named, in objecting to the administration of the oath, as being unparliamentary and unheard of, for he could refer to precedent after precedent to sustain the course which he now proposed. Mr. BRIGHT concluded by offering a resolution that the President *pro tem.* administer the oath required by law to GRAHAM N. FITCH as Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BUTLER wished to look into facts before expressing judgment on the case. He cited several cases in which gentlemen had been sworn in and taken seats, where the evidence, if it had not been disclosed to the Senate, would have rendered it very apparent that they were not entitled to those seats. He was in favor of regarding the Governor's certificate as *prima facie* evidence of an election, saying, they may call me an old fogy if they choose, but I will adhere to the primitive simplicity of our fathers when Governors were the representatives of Commonwealths and Sovereignties.

Mr. CASS, at the conclusion of the sentence, hastily advanced, and gave Mr. BUTLER a firm grasp of his hand, as if indorsing the latter's reference to old fogies.

The Senate and densely crowded galleries were immediately convulsed with laughter, in which the two venerable members heartily joined.

Mr. HALE said the credentials of Mr. FITCH presented a *prima facie* case, but that was good for nothing as soon as it was met by a stronger case. If a certificate like this was presented, and the Governor should say that it was a forgery, would the Senate say that it was a forgery? Would the Senate administer the oath on that *prima facie* evidence? But here was a protest from the very body whose duty it was to elect Senators, and without whose concurrence no Senator could be elected, remarking they had not participated in the election of this gentleman, who claims the seat, and that the Governor had no right to give that certificate.

After a long-continued debate Mr. TRUMBULL's motion to refer the credentials and protests to the Judiciary Committee, were disagreed to by yeas, 17, nays, 33.

YEAS—Messrs. Collamer, Crittenden, [illegible], Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, [illegible], Seward, Thompson of Ky., Wade, Wilson.

Mr. FITCH, in pursuance of a resolution to that purpose, was then qualified and took his seat.

Mr. SEWARD signified his intention of moving to refer the papers to a Select Committee, as Mr. BUTLER, the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, had said he would not act on the case. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9.

WAGON ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

The House passed, by 112 against 49, Mr. [illegible] bill for a wagon road to the Pacific.

It appropriates $300,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to the Eastern boundary line of California near Honey Lake—the said road to connect with and form an extension of the road already authorized from Fort Ridgely to the aforesaid South Pass.

The question pending was stated to be a motion of Mr. [illegible] to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce the resolution from the Judiciary Committee that JOHN C. WATROUS, United States District Judge for the District of Texas, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

[illegible] the report of the Committee [illegible] specific charges are made against Judge WATROUS of corrupt combination [illegible] suits in his Court, and of having acted with partiality and in disregard of all the rules of law and the rights of litigation.

Mr. BOCOCK wished to know whether Mr. WATROUS ever had opportunities to defend himself.

Mr. [illegible] replied there was enough in this case to require a full and fair examination. It did not follow when a man was indicted by a Grand Jury that he should be present, nor that a man should be convicted without evidence to satisfy the public of his guilt.

Mr. BOYCE remarked that a gentleman had informed him that Judge WATROUS was one of the most high minded men in the United States, and by the Supreme Court believed to be one of the ablest District Judges in the country.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, a member of the Judiciary Committee, thought the investigation ought not to proceed without notice to the accused party.

Mr. EVANS said Mr. WATROUS had been Judge ever since the admission of Texas, and that immediately after his appointment suspicion regarding his integrity took place in the public mind. No one in Texas, except a few persons who are engaged in litigation, pretend to defend him. It was due to the purity of the courts and to the administration of justice that Judge WATROUS should be put on trial in order that he may show whether the charges result from persecution, prejudice, or a combination of circumstances against him. It was mockery for a District Judge, in whom the public have no confidence, to be continued in office against the remonstrance of the Legislature of Texas, the bar and the people.

The rules were then suspended by a vote of 138 against 38, and the resolution reported.

Mr. BOYCE offered a resolution that the report be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to furnish Judge WATROUS with a copy of the charges and evidence against him.

Mr. WAKEMAN assigned as a reason why the Committee did not summon Judge WATROUS before them, that the evidence was of a documentary character; and, besides, that it was not in proper performance of their duty to compel or require his attendance. They were called on to determine whether there was a *prima facie* case of corruption, acting as a Grand Jury, and were satisfied of that fact.

Mr. QUITMAN said he should not take, as constituting a *prima facie* case, any testimony in which the accused had not been heard. The Committee should hear both sides before they bring in a resolution attended with such important consequences.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed to Saturday week.

HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the daily hour of meeting hereafter be 11 instead of 12 o'clock.

Resolution passed.

Mr. BURNETT and Mr. McMULLIN spiritedly complained that objections were made to the consideration of the resolution, and that the Speaker disregarded them.

Mr. HOUSTON and Mr. QUITMAN said they distinctly heard the objections.

The Speaker replied that he did not hear them from that quarter, and that it was not the duty of the Chair at the time to recognize any gentleman unless he rose to a question of order.

MR. SIMONTON DISCHARGED.

Mr. KELSEY, from the Special Committee, made a report that Mr. JAMES W. SIMONTON has been again summoned before the Committee, and that his responses were such as to render it unnecessary to examine him any further. Under these circumstances the Committee do not desire any longer to continue him in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and therefore report a resolution that he be discharged.

The resolution was adopted.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

The bill establishing the Collection Districts of the United States, remodeling the Revenue laws, &c., was taken up.

A motion made to lay it on the table was lost by yeas, 79; nays, 99.

The House refused to suspend the rules, which require the reading of bills.

The present bill makes between 400 and 500 pages.

Pending the subject, the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 9.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock, but as there was not a quorum of the members present they adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 9.

The Assembly met at 10 o'clock this morning, but only 36 persons being present an adjournment till 7, this evening, took place, when 69 members were present.

Mr. FOOTE, from the minority of the Excise Committee, reported a bill to suppress intemperance. The bill renders indictable all venders of intoxicating beverages for misdemeanor, and makes the punishment, on conviction, fifty dollars fine and imprisonment for thirty days; also makes the punishment of intoxicated persons a fine of ten dollars or thirty days' imprisonment.

Mr. VARNUM gave notice of a bill to notice and record all marriages.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TIFFANY, to amend the Lake and River Navigation act.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, to appoint Commissioners under article 1, section 6, of the Constitution.

By Mr. HYDE, to amend the law in relation to banking.

By Mr. ADAMS, to prevent the abusive sale and use of alcoholic liquors.

This bill provides for a stringent license law, under bonds from $1,000 to $10,000.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, for the appointment of a Commissioner, as required by the [illegible] section, article 1, and 24th section, article 6, of the Constitution, by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General to revise the Statutes.

The general orders were then considered, but no business of importance was transacted.

THE COINAGE BILL.—There seems to have been an unnecessary panic amongst the people in regard to the effect of the new coinage bill before Congress, and speculators will find a pause in their progress if the House should concur, as doubtless it will, in the amendment adopted by the Senate on Thursday. That amendment provides that for the space of two years it shall be lawful to pay out at the Mint the new cents authorized to be coined for the fractional parts of the dollar at their nominal value of twenty-five cents, twelve-and-a-half, &c. It has been ascertained that the Spanish coins which are not defaced or clipped are in reality worth something more than the American. The object seems to be to drive out of circulation the smooth light pieces so common in small dealings, but it is wisely concluded that in doing this there is no necessity for a sudden movement, which can only inure to the benefit of speculators. All changes in the value of the circulating medium should be made with proper deliberation, and this seems to be the course prescribed by the bill, as amended, and now pending in the House of Representatives.

NEW-ENGLAND EMIGRANT AID COMPANY.—Up to the present time $[illegible] have been paid into the treasury of this Company. Subscriptions are rapidly increasing. The Boston *Chronicle* reports that, notwithstanding the losses which the company sustained by the destruction of its splendid hotel in Lawrence, and the stoppage of its regular business by the civil wars in Kansas, its property there in real estate is worth at least treble the amount originally invested.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.—It is stated that our Court of Appeals calendar has never been cleared since the Court was opened; and now the accumulations are such that many appeals are taken to it merely for the delay it affords to litigants.—*Albany Journal.*

Mr. WHITING, clerk of the propeller *Gen. Taylor*, says the Chicago *Democratic Press*, who left Ontonagon the 8th ult., [illegible] has just been taken from the [illegible]. At the current market value, [illegible] per ounce, this mass would be worth $1,0[illegible].

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

Tenth Day of the Coroner's Inquest.

[illegible] for the Suspected Parties.

Dr. Burdell was Probably at Saratoga on the Day of the Alleged Marriage.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY OF MISS [illegible].

Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel [illegible] the Stand and Refuse to Testify.

A Strange Trunk at Philadelphia [illegible] may be Eckel's.

WILLIAM BURDELL AGREES TO ADMINISTER ON THE DOCTOR'S ESTATE.

Yesterday morning the investigation [illegible] after the appointed time. [illegible]

[illegible] the Jurors, witnesses [illegible] the Coroner. [illegible]

Officer [illegible] Coroner to bring up Eckel [illegible] the Tombs [illegible]

Dr. A. T. [illegible] was examined by Judge [illegible]

[illegible] I did not examine you. [illegible] ... ration that you had seen Dr. Burdell [illegible] ceding his murder.

Witness—Yes, Sir, on Friday.

Q.—What is the latest time in [illegible] saw him? A.—I think it was about [illegible] noon; I think sometime between twelve and [illegible].

Q.—Can't you get more definitely at the time? A.—I was under the [illegible] o'clock.

Q.—Where did you then see him? [illegible] laboratory.

Q.—In his office? A.—No, Sir, [illegible] (pointing to a small laboratory off from the room in which the inquest was sitting.)

Q.—What was [illegible] Nothing, Sir; I paid him some money.

[illegible]

Q.—Was that a piece of yours? A.—[illegible] back of you.

Q.—In the yard? A.—No, Sir, [illegible]

Q.—You called in to pay him some money [illegible] Yes, Sir, I was here.

Q.—And he called in about noon? [illegible]

Q.—How long did he remain? [illegible] ments; I just paid him some money [illegible] been paid; I gave him $[illegible].

Q.—Where did he come from? [illegible] laboratory? [illegible] stairs? A.—He had no hat on; I presume he came from up stairs.

[illegible]

Q.—Do you know where he went? [illegible]

[illegible]

Q.—How long have [illegible] A.—Since October [illegible]

[illegible]

Q.—Did you frequently see the Doctor? [illegible] Sir.

Q.—Did he call on you or [illegible] or often? A.—Well, no, Sir; I [illegible] stairs in his office, this last engagement [illegible] since October.

Q.—Seldom in his office? A.—Seldom, [illegible] there on business.

[illegible]

Q.—He has called there often [illegible] upon him? A.—Yes, Sir.

[illegible]

Q.—What was that? A.—[illegible]

Q.—The lost papers? A.—Yes, Sir [illegible] difficulty I know.

[illegible]

Q.—You had most of your intercourse with him since October? A.—I have had the most of my intercourse since October.

Q.—Was it before that time, or after October? [illegible] —It was after September.

Q.—Can't you say whether it was after October? [illegible] —Well, it might have been—certainly it was after October, yes, Sir.

Q.—How long ago now do you think it was? [illegible] is your best judgment? A.—I could not say [illegible] was some time after [illegible] here.

Q.—Can't you now, from any circumstance [illegible] the force of your memory, give something [illegible] you believe to be the date when he made the communication to you? we all have [illegible] such things; what is yours? A.—[illegible] upon my mind in regard to this is, that I [illegible] any difficulty until after the [illegible]

[illegible]

thing that impressed me.

[illegible]

A.—He told me that Mrs. Cunningham had [illegible]

Q.—What more? A.—And [illegible]

Coroner—This, you remember, was [illegible]

Witness—That [illegible] the hall.

Q.—And that you say was in September? [illegible] Sir.

[illegible] officers were here; I cannot say [illegible] them in the hall.

[illegible]

Q.—Tell us what that was? A.—There was a [illegible] that Mrs Cunningham had made.

Q.—What was it? A.—Dr. Burdell [illegible] only charge that ever was made—that Mrs. Cunningham charged me with violating his bed and procuring an abortion.

Q.—Violating his bed? A.—That was the [illegible] me, and he wanted me to go up and see Mrs. Cunningham about it.

Q.—You use the expression, "violating his bed" [illegible] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This was in September; I do not [illegible] understand that, if he was not a married man. What did it mean? A.—I don't know; that is what I want to know.

Q.—Won't you give us, if you can, the circumstances to which he referred [illegible] to you? A.—I will tell you what made him make this remark; I attended to Dr. Burdell's business when he went to Saratoga and when he was away, and after he returned these charges were made against me.

Q.—That was in reference to Mrs. Cunningham? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That is what I understood you; when a person charges another with violating his bed, I understand that he has had improper intercourse with his wife; now he made this charge to you, and he was not married [illegible] and therefore I didn't [illegible] stand and don't now. A.—I understand it.

Q.—What did you understand him to refer to? [illegible] say, unless it was that Mrs. Cunningham had [illegible] charge against me of violating his bed.

Q.—Violating his bed? What do you suppose was thought you had done to his bed? A.—I do not know unless I had some improper dealings there.

Q.—How could that have affected him? A.—That I [illegible]

[illegible]

Q.—Give me his language? A.—He told me that [illegible]

[illegible]

Q.—Did you hear Eckel make any remarks? A.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Q.—Did you associate with him out in the street? A.—No, Sir.

[illegible]

Q.—Who were the Doctor's associates who used to come here to see him more than any others? A.—I do not know that there was any particularity.

Q.—Had he no confidential friends or associates that were often here? A.—He might have had.

[illegible]

of? A.—I cannot say that I ever noticed anybody in particular; I have seen Mr. Fraser call here a number of times.

Q.—Do you know anything about a tall gentleman? A.—Dr. Blaisdell?

Q.—[illegible]

Q.—[illegible] They [illegible] friends.

Q.—Mr. Fraser? A.—I have known Fraser here a good deal; I have heard of his coming here.

Q.—What do you recollect seeing either of the gentlemen to call on the Doctor? A.—I don't recollect the date.

Q.—In reference to the day of his death? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Fairly soon before? A.—I could not say; he stopped in often.

Q.—Did Dr. Blaisdell on the day of his death call here? A.—I saw Dr. Blaisdell; I think it was on Friday about 3 o'clock; I met him in Bond-street.

Q.—He was returning from the house? A.—He was going towards Broadway.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Cox that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Within a day or two? A.—I didn't know the gentleman.

Q.—Then you cannot mention any other than these two individuals who were frequent callers upon the Doctor in a social way? A.—Dr. Roberts had called here; there might be some few others—I do not know.

Q.—Do you recollect being at home on the 28th Oct. last, the day on which the marriage is reported to have taken place? A.—I do not. [illegible]

Q.—The 28th of Oct.? A.—[illegible] I suppose, I guess.

Q.—Have you any recollection how long you remained here on that day? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know whether you were here in the evening of that day? A.—No, Sir, I was not.

Q.—Do you remember seeing the Doctor next morning? A.—I cannot recollect about that.

Q.—Do you remember of any conversation with him next morning? A.—It appears to me the Doctor was away; I am not sure.

Q.—You think he was away on the 29th? A.—I think so.

Q.—Where do you think he was? A.—I think he went to Saratoga.

Q.—Do you know that he did go to Saratoga about that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long was he gone? A.—I do not recollect; he was gone probably a week.

Q.—Will you give us the circumstance, if you have any in your mind, that leads you to think that it was the 28th that he was away? You seem to reflect some as if there was some circumstance upon which you were relying to fix that time, and I would thank you to mention it to the Jury. A.—The second time the Doctor went away there was some one called here for tooth powder, and he had not money enough to pay.

Q.—How is that? A.—There was a gentleman here who called for some tooth powder the second time the Doctor went away, and he had not change enough to pay for the amount of it. He called to see the Doctor.

Q.—You remember of that circumstance that he was then at Saratoga? A.—I remember of that circumstance that he was then at Saratoga.

Q.—Is there any charge that you made during his absence for work done or property delivered, or anything of that kind, to which you could refer with reference to that date? A.—I do not know that I have, the second time he went.

Q.—The second time covered this 28th of October you spoke about; when was the first time? A.—He was gone in August; I think I put the date down when he went the first time; the second time I never charged my memory with.

Q.—Now bring to your remembrance the day of the week he left? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Whether the first or second part of the week? A.—I do not know.

(Here a slight disturbance arose from the fact that a gentleman had just missed his watch, which he believed to have been taken from him in the crowd.)

Q.—Can you tell the name of the gentleman who called for the powder? A.—I do not know his name; I think I could very easily ascertain it.

Q.—Were you yourself away in October? A.—I do not know whether I was away during that month; I might have been sometime.

Q.—Would not you remember whether you were gone several times? A.—I don't recollect.

Here the examination was suspended for a few moments, while the Coroner and others were examining papers, during which time,

The Coroner announced that if he deemed it necessary, notwithstanding any antecedent action that had taken place by the Courts, he would either subpoena or imprison just as he saw fit, believing that there was no power in the law that could oblige him to do otherwise.

Q.—Do you know of any person who probably knows the individual that called for this powder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—Dr. Blaisdell.

Q.—Do you know whether he knows the day that he called? A.—I think so—I do not know but he does.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that you think Dr. Burdell went to Saratoga on that day or before that day? A.—He might have gone before that.

Q.—What is your judgment about that?—that he went on that day? A.—No, Sir, I didn't say that he went on that day.

Q.—What do you say about its being on or before? A.—It was somewhere about that time.

Q.—What is your impression and belief?—that he was in Saratoga or away from home on that day? A.—My own impression is, on account of this tooth powder.

Q.—I understand; but had he gone before the 28th, or didn't he go till after? what is your best recollection? A.—I do not remember; I think it was before.

Q.—The tooth powder was got on the 28th; did you say that the time the man called for the powder was on the 28th? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—What did you say about it? A.—I said that there was a person called for a box of tooth powder somewhere about that time.

Q.—I inferred you meant on the 28th? A.—I didn't mean on the 28th; I meant within a day or two.

Coroner—I have it; the 28th of October, or about that time?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was when the Doctor was away? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of the Doctor's having any enemies? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—From what he has said at any time? A.—No, Sir.

A Juror—Did he regard her as a friend of his? A.—No, Sir.

Juror—Did he regard her as the reverse? A.—Well, yes, Sir, I should judge so.

Q.—Do you know whether he was anxious or not to get her out of his house? A.—Yes, Sir, about that time.

Q.—Did you hear him say anything in reference to getting her out of his house, or his unwillingness to let her remain here? A.—I heard him say that she was going to leave on the 1st of May.

Q.—How long before his death was that? A.—That was on Wednesday or Tuesday before.

Q.—What circumstance led him to make that remark? A.—In calling me up to see those papers.

Q.—What papers? A.—The release that he got.

Q.—Then he showed you those papers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—I do not know; he asked me to come up—that he had something he wanted me to see.

Q.—What did he say on showing you the papers? A.—He drew my attention to the signatures of the papers, and asked me if I thought they could be counterfeited, *one of the other*; *he showed me one* of the the papers particularly, and asked me if I thought that was a counterfeit.

Q.—As compared with the other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he remark in saying that? How came he to want to know that fact? What remark did he make in explanation of his object? A.—He just said, "I am going to get her out of this house the 1st of May."

Q.—Did he speak of anything having happened, just then, between him and her, that made him more anxious? A.—No, Sir, it was this paper he alluded to, that she agreed to give.

Here witness was shown two papers—the assignment of the judgment and a note, and, upon looking at them, remarked, "There was another paper—one that was compared with that."

Q.—What was the other paper—the purport of it? A.—I do not know what—I only know what one of the papers was.

Q.—Was it written or printed? A.—*Something like* that; there was another paper—I did not see it open—with the same name as that, and he compared this signature with the other paper and it was something like that; then he drew my attention to that note.

Q.—(Showing him another paper)—Was not that the signature? A.—The paper was not opened.

Q.—(Handing him a folded paper)—Wasn't it in this shape? A.—(The witness was understood to say that he thought it was not the one.)

The papers submitted to this witness were understood to be those found in Eckel's possession.

The examination of this witness being supposed to be concluded, and Mr. Eckel being expected on the stand immediately,

The Coroner rose, and spoke with emphasis, as follows: Now I give liberty for counsel to be in this room and along with their clients, but I decidedly object, and will have it arranged so that no counsel shall be sitting near the Jury while I am here.

A Juror stated that the Jury agreed that no counsel should be near them.

After a further pause in the examination to look over the papers the witness was asked if he knew Dr. Burdell's writing.

Witness said, "I think so," but on being shown two or three papers was unable to identify the Doctor's signature with certainty, but thought they were not genuine, though Judge Capron remarked that the body of one of the papers was in the same hand writing as the signature.

DR. BLAISDELL RECALLED.

Dr. Blaisdell was examined by the Coroner.

Q.—*How long are you acquainted with Dr. Burdell?* A.—It is nearly seven years since I have been personally acquainted—between six and seven years.

Q.—Were you ever in partnership with him? A.—I have been a partial partner.

Q.—How often did you come to his house during the last month? A.—I think I have not been here but three times in the last month.

Q.—And that was as frequent as on former months? or did you come oftener formerly? A.—For the last five or six months I have been here very little; the *Doctor has been to see me much oftener than I have* him.

Q.—When you did come [illegible] in the morning or evening? A.—During the day.

Q.—Did you ever call to see him in the evening? A.—That is a very difficult question; I have been here several times in the evening; I have generally called in the early part of the morning and remained some little time.

Q.—When did you last see Dr. Burdell? A.—On Friday here.

Q.—At what time? A.—[illegible] when I left him.

Q.—Who was in the house then? A.—[illegible]

Q.—Remember. A.—I don't think I saw any one except members of the family, Mrs. Cunningham's family—not at that time; I was here on Friday; I don't think I saw any one except the members of the family.

Q.—That you are positive of? A.—I don't think I did the last time; I think I did the first.

Q.—Didn't you see Doctor Cox? A.—Not the last time; I saw him the first time.

Q.—At what o'clock was it? A.—It was between one and two o'clock I should judge; it may have been a little later.

Q.—How many members of the family were with the Doctor when you left? A.—There were none of them with him.

Q.—You know they were in the house? A.—Oh, I saw them; I saw Mrs. Cunningham and her eldest daughter; I am well enough acquainted with them to know.

Q.—A gentleman with them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I am to understand you the members of the house, namely Mrs. Cunningham and her children? A.—I didn't see only one of the young ladies and the daughter.

Q.—The last time you were at this house what hour was it? A.—Nearly half-past four.

Q.—Had you made the Doctor an appointment to meet at seven o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir; I made an appointment to meet him at that time.

Q.—What was the reason you didn't return? A.—My folks didn't want me to go out in the evening; I had some folks at the house that evening, and I spoke of coming after I got home, and started.

Q.—Who were those friends? A.—Mr. Wetmore and Miss Coult; I don't know any one else.

Q.—Where did you go directly after leaving this house? A.—Directly home.

Q.—How long did you stay at home? A.—Till the next morning about half-past eight, my usual hour of going down town.

Q.—You didn't like to go out at night; you were afraid, the impression being on the public mind about this garroting business? A.—No, Sir; I had no fear.

Q.—Had you any arms about you? A.—No, Sir; I have no fears of going anywhere in this or any other city, night or day—not myself; I have no fears of that—of no man living or dead. (Laughter.)

Q.—Did the Doctor, in his conversation with you while in this house, at either time, tell you that he drew money out of the Bank? A.—No, Sir; he did not.

Q.—Didn't you call on the Doctor that day on private business of that nature? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What business did you call on him for? A.—It was some business in relation to Dr. Cox's matter.

Q.—When did you first hear of the murder? A.—On Sunday morning, reading the *Herald*.

[Here the examination was conducted by Judge Capron.]

Q.—Do you remember of Dr. Burdell's going to Saratoga in October? A.—I know nothing about it excepting Mr. Fagg, who was with me in the same house, informed me that he was gone to Saratoga.

Q.—What day was that? A.—I find on looking at my papers it was the 27th; Mr. Fagg was here, and he will be here to answer these questions.

Q.—Then on the 27th the Dr. was away at any rate? A.—At Saratoga; so I was informed by Dr. Smith.

Q.—The last gentleman examined? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have ascertained from inspection of your papers that that was so? A.—Yes, Sir, the 27th day of October; papers were served on me on the 29th; it was the day before.

Q.—The Dr. says he thought it was the 28th; this gentleman says his papers fix it on the 27th. A.—No doubt about that.

Q.—When will that gentleman be here? A.—I thought he would be here before this; he had some business down town, and promised me he would be here as early as he could get up; he could not get here yesterday; I believe the officer left a subpoena at his house.

Judge Capron said the officer had better attend to it.

Witness—No, the gentleman will be here.

Judge Capron—I consider the fact well enough established; Dr. Smith has sworn it was about that time, and you have sworn that you have papers indicating the time; it seems almost unnecessary to have the witness but we will get him.

Witness—You will find him a very important witness; he has been a very intimate friend of Dr. Burdell's, and knows about the will.

Q.—Do you remember about that time of a customer's calling here, or a gentleman for tooth-powder? A.—Mr. Fagg came for it himself.

Q.—That is the man. Do you know anything that you have not stated in relation to the state of feeling existing between Mrs. Cunningham and Doctor Burdell prior to his death or at the time? whether it was friendly or adverse? A.—It was decidedly adverse.

Q.—Did you know it from both of them? A.—I cannot say I know it from Mrs. Cunningham only from appearances.

Q.—Did her appearance indicate that? A.—It did, if I am a judge of physiognomy.

Q.—Well, I guess you are. A.—I made up my mind that she heard the conversation from the way she looked.

Q.—What was that conversation? A.—About his being afraid of his life, wishing me to come and remain with him till May, and room with him.

Q.—Mrs. Cunningham heard it? A.—I think she did; I think I should have heard it speaking as loud; of course I cannot say she did hear it.

Q.—How long was that prior to his death? A.—That was prior to two o'clock, or a little past, on the same day; I have had frequent conversation with him; he has been to my store frequently during the last month.

A Juror—In your former testimony you stated about a man you thought was in prison; is there any possibility of his being here without being known? A.—No, Sir; I don't know how he can get out of State prison; I don't know but he may get out.

Q.—His term of sentence is not expired? A.—My impression is that he went less than two years ago for grand larceny, and I think the sentence is ten years.

A Juror—How often have you been in this house previous to that Friday of the murder? A.—I have been here very frequent.

Juror—How frequently for instance in that month? A.—I believe I had only been here three times in the month of January.

Juror—Can you state about the time? A.—It was some two or three weeks before.

Juror—Had you called once during the month of January? A.—I was there three times, with the Friday.

Juror—Did you come here on Saturday? A.—I did not; it was a very rainy day, and I got very wet, and came home that afternoon and remained there.

Juror—You dared not come here on Friday night, to sleep with him? A.—I did'nt intend to; I was going to spend the evening.

Juror—Did he ask you to spend the night? A.—Yes, Sir; I told him that I couldn't do it.

Witness was here asked to identify the papers found in Eckel's possession, and, upon examining them, was understood to identify them as Dr. Burdell's.

It may be well to repeat their titles:

1. A note for $99 13, to secure against loss on a note he had to collect, but not signed.

2. A receipt to Mrs. Cunningham for rent for her house, $64 13, signed by Dr. Burdell.

3. A declaration, signed by Dr. Burdell, that up to he 18th of October, 1856, he had made no will.

4. The agreement to extend his friendship to Mrs. Cunningham and her family, &c., in consideration of the settlement of the two suits pending against him.

5. An affidavit signed by Dr. Burdell, pronouncing a note for some six hundred odd dollars null and void as against Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—Do you know anything of the facts contained in them? A.—They are substantially as stated in them.

Coroner—Was Dr. Burdell in the habit of carrying a large quantity of money about him? A.—No, Sir.

Coroner—Did he tell you when he went to the bank on Saturday that he got a large amount of money from his rents? A.—I did not see him then.

Coroner—Did he tell you he was going to Jersey City? A.—He did not; he was a man that never carried much money about him—very little indeed.

MISS EMILY SALLENBACH.

Miss Sallenbach sworn and examined by Judge Capron:

Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 373 Broadway.

Q.—What is your age? A.—18 last March.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Emma Cunningham? A.—Yes, Sir, I know her as a customer of ours.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I have not got any business; I reside with my mother.

Q.—What is her business? A.—Corset maker.

Q.—Do you remember Mrs. Cunningham having been at your place within a short time? A.—I know that she came last October to our house with her eldest daughter; it was towards evening, and she came and told me she would wait for a gentleman to come after to see her there, and the gentleman came within that time; she took some papers and showed them to me, but I didn't know what it was; I was employed in playing the piano and could not understand what they said.

Q.—What time in October was that? A.—I think it was the last days of October, for I remember that we had to light the gas as soon as she came in.

Q.—Then she came there waiting for the gentleman, and waited till he came in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You didn't hear that conversation? A.—No, Sir, I could not understand; I only heard her asking if they were prepared to go, and she said to him, "All things are right now;" that is all I can remember.

Q.—What time did she come? A.—Between six and seven o'clock.

Q.—How long did they remain? A.—About half an hour.

Q.—And he came in the meantime? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many papers did she exhibit? A.—I cannot remember, but I think there was about two.

Q.—Can you tell whether they were half sheets of paper or smaller sheets? A.—I think they were considerably large.

Q.—Were they contained in an envelope, or had she them loose in her hand? A.—I think she had them loose in her pocket—not in an envelope.

Q.—Do you think you would know them if you saw them? A.—I think I would.

Q.—How many papers were there? A.—Two, I think; two or three; I can't exactly tell.

Q.—Now, if you please, give to this Jury a description of that man as near as you can? A.—The only particular thing I think of him was something [illegible] his beard and his hair.

Q.—What color was his eye? A.—I [illegible]; because [illegible] dark in the room; but there was something so [illegible]

Q.—Do you think [illegible] type you would [illegible]? A.—I think so.

Q.—Would you know the man himself if you saw him? A.—I think I would.

Witness was accordingly taken by an officer up stairs to see Mr. Eckel, and on her return she said, "Yes, Sir, that is the gentleman that was at our house."

The officer stated that there was a number of gentlemen in the room, and she picked him out without being designated.

Q.—How is that—how did you know he was the man? A.—Because I remembered his appearance, and I saw right away the gentleman and knew him; I could not exactly tell how he looked, but I knew that was the gentleman [illegible] him.

Q.—There were a number of gentlemen in the room; could you pick him out of the rest? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they two go off together? A.—Yes, Sir; they all three went off together—the mother, the daughter and the gentleman.

Q.—Which daughter—the eldest? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, do you remember whether on the day that they were there in the evening, you sold any goods to any one and charged them? A.—No, Sir—I could not remember as far as that, but I know it was very late in October.

Q.—Do you think it was very late? A.—I am almost sure it was near to November.

Q.—Have you any recollection [illegible] by which you could tell whether it was the forepart of the week or the latter part of the week? A.—No, Sir, I could not recollect so far.

Q.—Do you know that they purchased anything? A.—No, Sir, I could not tell anything about that because I was playing the piano, and the daughter seemed to want to interest me in playing, and so I could not listen to the conversation.

Q.—Seemed to want to interest you? A.—She asked me to play for her, and Mrs. Cunningham requested me, before the gentleman came, to go and do my house business or whatever was to be done—that I should not keep myself in the room.

Q.—Need not stay in the room—Mrs. Cunningham made this request to you? A.—Yes, Sir, before the gentleman came.

Q.—Did you leave? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I remained in the room.

Q.—Wasn't it a circumstance a little unusual for a customer to come into a store and make such a request of you? A.—It didn't appear so to me, because she was a very friendly lady and often came to our house on business, and I didn't take anything bad by it; didn't think anything of it.

Q.—Didn't mistrust anything? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she make any errand when she came in? A.—I think she did; I am not sure; she said she came from up town; I am not sure of it.

Q.—Did she make any errand to purchase anything? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who else was in attending to the shop? A.—Nobody; it was a private business; there is no store.

Q.—Did she make any excuse for coming in—did she sit down? A.—Yes, Sir, she sat down; she said she was coming here to wait for a gentleman; of course I hadn't anything against it; she stayed in the back parlor, as we have no store you know—a private house.

Q.—How long did she remain in before the daughter requested you to entertain her with music? A.—She requested me right away, just as she sat down—about two or three minutes; she asked me if I wouldn't play, and as soon as the gentleman came in the daughter took my place and played, and I stayed by her.

Q.—And you listened? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So that you could not overhear conversation between Mrs. Cunningham and the gentlemen? A.—No, Sir; I only can remember that when they were nearly prepared to go the daughter asked me to give her a glass of water, and when I came down they were all three standing in a row, and talking very intimately together; but I didn't know what they said.

Q.—Can you tell us which way they went when they left? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did they say?—did they speak of where they were going? A.—No, Sir; they didn't say anything about it.

A Juror—When they first entered, I understood you she said it is all right? A.—No; she said that when they were nearly ready to go.

Juror—Did she refer to the papers or anything in particular? A.—No.

Witness was shown some papers, when she said, "I think it was bluish paper."

Q.—Do you remember the piece of music that you played that evening? A.—Well, I remember I sung a piece for her, and that was a piece I had a long time ago.

Q.—Was it an air or a tune that was a pretty heavy one? A.—It was a ballad.

Q.—Was it slow or fast? A.—It was middling.

Q.—How was her playing in reference to your own as to loudness? A.—She played polkas and such things.

Q.—I mean in reference to the loudness of the music—did she play lighter or heavier? A.—She played heavier.

Q.—Did she play so heavy as to excite any recollection of the fact in you that she must have had some object in it? Did you take any idea? A.—I didn't take any notice of that.

Q.—Have you since had any idea of that kind? A.—No, Sir, not at all.

Q.—Do you think you could detect those papers if you saw them? A.—May be I would; they were about this length (measuring about the width of half a sheet of foolscap).

Q.—You did not see the inside of them? A.—No, Sir.

Judge Capron—I don't think it would amount to anything, and it might be very unsafe, either in duty to the parties suspected or anybody else. Now, tell us whether there were seals on them; did not you notice them? A.—No, Sir; I only think there was a little picture, or something of the kind, at the top; I am not sure.

Q.—(Handing her a paper.)—Look at that, and see what you think of that? A.—It was not this; it was bluish kind of paper; I am not quite sure whether it was on the top or not.

In answer to an inquiry of a Juror, witness said, "I was here the day after, to ask the daughter about a piece of music she told me of."

Q.—You came at her request? A.—No, she told me about a piece of music, and I forgot the name, and so I asked her; I thought maybe I might find it at the music store; still I didn't buy the piece.

A Juror—There is nothing here in the house you could refer to? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any gentleman about the house on the day you came here? A.—I didn't see any.

Q.—Did you go into the upper part or lower part? A.—In the front parlor.

Q.—Did you go to the place by her direction and buy the piece of music? A.—No, Sir; she told me of it before—about a nice piece—and I asked her the name—I had forgotten it; I came back here to ask it again; I didn't go back to the music store; maybe they might know I had been there; it was in Bleecker-street.

Q.—Did you go to the music store after being here? A.—No, Sir.

A Juror—She went there to buy it, but had forgotten the name.

Q.—Do you remember having seen that gentleman who called that evening at any other time? A.—No, Sir, I never saw him after that until to-day, but I remember him very well.

Q.—Have you seen the young lady since that time to have any conversation with her? A.—She came one day to our house, but I have not seen her, I was not at home.

Q.—Have you seen the married lady? A.—Yes, Sir, the same week when the Doctor died, on the Monday before.

Q.—Anything said between you about that interview at the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No reference to it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember how this gentleman was dressed—what kind of a hat he wore—whether it was a hat or cap? A.—It was a hat, I think; I think he was dressed in black.

Q.—Did he have a shawl? A.—No, Sir, he had no shawl; it was not cold enough for a shawl, I think.

Q.—Can you say now, from your recollection of that circumstance, whether he was dressed particularly neat at the time, or negligently? A.—I think he was dressed like a regular gentleman.

MR. ECKEL REFUSES TO TESTIFY AND IS COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

Mr. Eckel was then sent for. His entry into the room in charge of the officer was the signal for a general hush-up. So intense was the silence that the faintest whisper might have been heard.

The prisoner bore himself very calmly, but with obvious effort. A close observer might have detected a tremulousness in his hands and an occasional twitching of the features, which, however slight, betrayed *strong emotions under stern control.*

The Coroner rose and addressed him as follows:

Mr. Eckel: you are *called down here for* examination. I must tell you, Sir, as the Coroner, that the law leaves it in *your power either to reply to* the questions I, or the Judge, or anybody else puts to you, or not.

Judge Capron—Whether he is, according to my *view of the law, to* be protected from answering, or is not to be protected, depends upon the relation which he holds to this proceeding. If he is here as a suspected party, of course he will have the rights of an accused; but if he is brought before this Jury as a witness, then he only *has* the rights to which a witness is entitled, which are different from those to which a party *is entitled. A party is not bound* to answer any question whatever, whether it will or will not affect him. He has a right to stand mute. Not so with a witness. Whether he may refuse to answer a question without incurring the contempt of the Court, and subjecting himself to imprisonment for contempt, depends upon another question, and *that is, whether he can answer without impeaching* himself. If he cannot answer a question without impeaching himself or give testimony which will tend to convict him, of course then he has a right to refuse to answer; but if he can answer any question put to him without that consequence following, then he has no right to refuse to answer, and if he does refuse he is liable to be punished as for a contempt. Now, I would, therefore, ask the Coroner whether he has called Mr. Eckel before him as an accused party or as a witness?

Mr. Clinton—The return had been decided as making him a suspected party.

Judge—I drew that return. It says you (the Coroner) have held him in both [illegible] I understand it so on purpose. [illegible] in witness and also as a party [illegible]

Coroner—That is true, Sir.

Judge [illegible] in either [illegible] his being [illegible]

Judge [illegible] the power [illegible] supposed to be right so far as he can hold him here. But he cannot control the Coroner in any respect as to the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Clinton—The Coroner is in—

Judge Capron—The Judge on the habeas corpus can either [illegible] and he has the right to state the ground on which he does that. Having done that, he has exhausted his power. When the party comes back before the Coroner he comes back as [illegible] never been before the Coroner [illegible] as a witness or to stand mute as a party. But the only difference between the two relations that the party holds to this tribunal is that which I have stated. If he is an accused party, and stands here in that condition, he has a right to refuse to say anything. Whether it will impeach him or not is no matter. He may stand mute and call on the people to make out any charge against him as they can. But when he is brought before the Coroner as a witness he must submit to be examined, and it is for him to say whether he will answer without impeaching himself. [illegible] If he says he cannot—

Mr. Clinton—I would request the Court [illegible] nothing before the Court. I do this not professionally before the Court, but merely as a suggestion.

Judge Capron—Oh, Yes, Sir; there is something before the Court, and that is whether Mr. Eckel is a party.

Mr. Clinton—I shall not take any part in the proceedings, but I will suggest the propriety of proceeding to business.

Judge Capron—You will allow me to judge of that. That remark is certainly gratuitous. I have made these remarks, I will state, as advising to the Coroner who called me in for that purpose, and I feel that they are strictly within the limits of my position.

Coroner—That is right, Sir. (To the Jury.) Well, gentlemen of the Jury, I need not say anything further on the subject, than that I put my words and expressions to the court in the return to the demand for Mr. Eckel, so that he was an important witness and as being connected with the crime. That is, as you know, yourself, counsel, (to Mr. Clinton,) the fact. I then say here that I order him now before me to fill one capacity, and that is as a witness. If he wishes to answer there is nothing to prevent him now.

Judge Capron—Mr. Eckel, I will ask you a few questions in relation to this matter.

Coroner—He has already been sworn.

Judge Capron—I will ask you, Mr. Eckel, when you last saw Doctor Burdell on the day preceding his death?

The prisoner handed the Coroner a document, and on resuming his seat, said

"That is all I have to say on that subject."

Mr. Clinton—The Coroner will read that paper. It will define Mr. Eckel's position.

Coroner—The Coroner will do his duty, Sir.

Mr. Clinton—I merely made the suggestion.

Coroner—I will do it, you may depend upon it.

The Coroner perused the paper attentively, and then rose and said,

Gentlemen of the Jury: The latter put into my hands reads as follows:

"My position in this case, for the purposes of the investigation now pending before the Coroner and his Jury, was yesterday judicially determined to be that of a defendant, charged with the horrible crime of murder, which, God knows, I am innocent of. I shall, therefore, by advice of my counsel, decline answering all questions whatever. Whatever I am here to say, will be reserved for another and more appropriate occasion."

Mr. Clinton—Mr. Coroner, I would state here that "yesterday," in the paper just read, means Saturday.

Coroner—Yes, of course it means Saturday.

Judge—(to the Reporters)—Then the Reporters may strike out "yesterday" and put in "Saturday."—[To the Coroner]—That paper, Mr. Coroner, states the determination was made by a Court, or something to that effect. He (the prisoner) means by that, I suppose, the Judge at Chambers? [To Mr. Clinton]—It was a proceeding by a Judge at Chambers; was it not, Sir?

Mr. Clinton—I do not take any part in these proceedings unless you consider me as talking to you individually.

Judge—Well, you did take a part in them just now.

Mr. Clinton—I considered that I was then talking to you individually.

Judge—Well, I did confer with you at your own instance. I now say, I suppose that was a proceeding at Chambers.

Mr. Clinton—Well, I suppose it was.

Judge—He supposes then that because the Judge decided that he stood in the relation of a suspected party here, he therefore is right in refusing to answer. He don't say in that paper that he regards himself so at all. Now it strikes me that he is bound to answer that question, or to state why he does not answer it. He was called here as a witness.

Mr. Clinton went forward and entered into a conversation with Judge Capron and the Coroner, which was inaudible to the public.

The Judge eventually said, "The Coroner has a right to commit him, if he does not answer that question. The idea that this Coroner is tied up by the order of the Judge in the present circumstances cannot be entertained for a moment. Suppose that the Judge should decide that as to every witness who is called here. Then each of them stands as a suspected party; the Coroner could not examine them. According to that, the Judge could shut out any investigation upon the matter."

Mr. Clinton—I have stated that, under no circumstances will I argue this question with you. I shall say not one word about it.

Coroner—Then allow the Judge to continue, if you please, if you are not taking any active part here.

Mr. Clinton—I would not have spoken but that I was responding to the Judge.

Judge—It is all right, Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Clinton—Yes; I merely want my position known.

Judge—This is a question on which the Coroner must exercise his own judgment. In my opinion he has a right to ask that question of him, and to have it answered. But the point as to whether he will proceed to extremities, is one which is left to his own discretion, as a matter of public policy. That is a matter in which, of course, I shall not undertake to advise, because it rests solely with him, one way or another. You see, as I now understand it, I am talking to you, Mr. Clinton, as you talked to me.

Mr. Clinton—Yes, Sir—strictly private, before the public.

Mr. Tilden—[*Sotto voce*]—It's a constructive whisper.

Judge—[To Mr. Clinton]—It is private, as to you.

Mr. Clinton—Yes, inferentially.

Judge—I read those orders this morning, and I did not understand them to decide at all that he occupied the position of a suspected party here. The Judge was asked to set the parties at liberty—the return stated that they were held as parties implicated in the murder. The Judge decided that he remanded on the ground that they were implicated. He did not say that they hold to this proceeding only the position of an implicated party, but he as a Judge very correctly and very properly, as I think, decided simply that on the ground that the return showed that they were implicated as well as parties as witnesses he remanded them; he did not say that they could not be subpoenaed here and used as witnesses, notwithstanding that he remanded them on the ground of being suspected parties; but he decided that he would discharge the party if he had only been held as a witness; and he did discharge one of the Misses Cunningham and Snodgrass, upon the ground that they were only held as witnesses; the Judge denied that the Coroner had a power to do that; I differ with the Judge there; but still that is not a question of any moment; I am now only saying to you that the Judge has not decided that this party holds only the position of a suspected party; but he has simply said he remanded him because the return says he is held as a suspected party, not saying that he may be also a witness. That is my understanding of the return and of the order made. He says that on that ground I remand them—that is, as a party suspected.

Mr. Clinton—As I have said before I shall not go to any discussion with you. At the same time, and as an individual, if you want to know what is the correct statement of the proceedings as they happened, as you do not seem to know anything whatever about it, I will supply you gratis with a paper containing a verbatim report of them.

[Mr. Clinton here handed the Judge a copy of the DAILY TIMES, in which appeared a report of the proceedings before Judge BRADY on Saturday.]

Coroner—This cannot be taken as legal testimony.

Mr. Clinton—I am aware of that.

The conversation as to the constructive whispering was about to be resumed, when Judge Capron rose and read the order made by Judge Brady in the *habeas corpus* as to Eckel, as follows:

Before Hon. John R. Brady in the matter of John J. Eckel:

Upon return of the writ of habeas corpus allowed by me in this matter, and after hearing counsel for the said John J. Eckel, and A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District Attorney, for the people, ordered that the same John J. Eckel be remanded to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison, upon the ground solely of being held on suspicion as a party implicated in causing the death by violence of Harvey Burdell, and not as a witness, and thence not to be discharged except by due process of law.

JOHN R. BRADY, Justice Common Pleas.

Judge—(Resuming his remarks)—Now, there, all the Judge says is, that he holds him on the ground solely of being a party implicated.

Mr. Clinton—"Not as a witness," I think your Honor will find.

Judge—He says "ordered that he be remanded to the City prison on the ground that he is held as a suspected party." That is the ground on which the Judge acted. He *does* not decide that he (Eckel) holds no other position here. Now I think, Mr. Clinton, I have read this closer than you have.

Mr. Clinton—In order to save all discussion I will state to you, Judge, that there is nothing that you can say, or that any individual here can say, that will shake me from my determination the 999th part of a hair-breadth.

Judge—Oh! well, that is your own concern.

Mr. Clinton—I say I know what I am about; I have made up my mind on mature deliberation; I shall not explain my reasons, but my resolution is immovably fixed; nothing that you can say will induce me to alter the advice I have given my client.

[illegible]

Mr. Clinton—That is, Mr. Coroner, to take him back.

Coroner—Yes, exactly; [illegible] any new committal, [illegible] other habeas corpus.

The Coroner then asked the officer to bring down Mrs. Cunningham.

In a few minutes they returned, [illegible] Mrs. Cunningham, [illegible] She went forward to the Coroner's table, handed him a paper, and returned to the witness' chair, [illegible] she took her seat.

The Coroner read the paper which she handed to him. It was as follows:

"My position in this case, for the purposes of the investigation now pending before the Coroner and his Jury, was, on Saturday, judicially determined to be that of a defendant charged with the crime of murder, of which I am entirely innocent. I shall, therefore, by advice of my counsel, decline answering all questions whatever. Whatever I may have to say will be reserved for another and more appropriate occasion."

[illegible]

Mrs. Cunningham left the chair, [illegible] to the Coroner, and retired in custody of the officer.

[illegible]

Judge—As suspected parties?

[illegible]

Upon return of the writ of habeas corpus [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN R. BRADY, J. C. P.

New-York, Feb. 7, 1857.

[illegible]

Judge—As Mr. Clinton stated the fact that he has asked the Judge on that point, [illegible] the order made [illegible] Judge who made the order it might be well to refer the matter to him.

Coroner—I will wait till to-morrow morning, and in the meantime I will send down to the Judge of Common Pleas [illegible]

[illegible]

Judge—That is undoubtedly so [illegible]

[illegible]

Coroner—I will act by sending a dispatch to the Judge. We will get his own return.

Judge—I think that very good sense.

[illegible]

A Juror—I would like to ask whether the Judge ever knew of such an order being made before?

Judge—I never did.

[illegible]

A Juror—[illegible]

[illegible]

An interval occurred while the Coroner was writing a note to Judge Brady to ascertain the purpose with which Mrs. Cunningham was remanded back to No. 31 Bond-street. During this time everybody fell talking to everybody else, the Coroner got confused, and a sort of all-through-[illegible]

The Coroner at last could stand it no longer. He got up and said:

Gentlemen: I will state that I will do my own business now. This is no law Court. I have a gentleman here (Judge Capron) alongside of me, who, I feel, has as much [illegible] think his position here shows him to be a [illegible] The commitment of Eckel to the Tombs was then handed over to Capt. Dilkes, and a messenger was dispatched with the note to Judge Brady.

The Coroner again rose and said: I would further, as I am going into this matter—I would [illegible] that I gave an order to the officers to examine over this house to rip up every carpet, to examine [illegible] They will examine every place [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

To Correspondents.

[illegible] "BROOKLYN."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We learn from Washington that Mr. Simonton [illegible] from the close confinement in which he has been kept for some time [illegible] any conditions or any compliance with the demands which were [illegible] of his commitment. Although he has been re-examined at great length by the Committee he has never given the names of [illegible] of Congress which they formerly required, nor have they asked him any such question as the one which was made the pretext of the proceedings against him. We shall await further particulars before making any comment on this matter,—but at present the whole movement looks like an attempt to punish Mr. Simonton for the disclosures he had already made, rather than to coerce him into making more.

A [illegible] has visited Troy, Albany and other places on the Hudson. The heavy rains of Saturday night and Sunday so swelled the river [illegible] the ice, which collected below and [illegible] the river. Albany and Troy were [illegible]. Immense damage has been done to property in both cities. The Hudson River Railroad has suffered very considerably,—portions [illegible] having been swept away. No trains can [illegible]. Freshets have also occurred in the Genesee, Delaware, Susquehanna, Schuylkill [illegible], by which the destruction of property [illegible] to be enormous. We publish the [illegible] under our telegraphic head.

[illegible] Murder Investigation was continued [illegible]—the tenth day of the Coroner's [illegible] nothing that solves the mystery [illegible] the whole affair. And [illegible] Mr. Smith, (the Doctor's [illegible]) Mr. [illegible] and Mr. R. C. Fagg [illegible] Dr. Burdell's [illegible] City on the 28th of October, the [illegible] marriage. Their answers were [illegible] to make it at least [illegible] that day Doctor Burdell [illegible] Miss Sallenbach—whose [illegible] Broadway—testified [illegible] part of October, Mrs. Cunningham [illegible] daughter Augusta called at her place [illegible] they were waiting for a gentleman. They requested witness to leave [illegible] the gentleman came; that Mrs. C—— showed him two papers saying it was all right, and they talked about "putting it in the newspaper;" that meanwhile Miss Augusta was at the piano playing loudly as if to drown the conversation. Miss Sallenbach being taken up stairs, by the order of the Coroner, out of a [illegible] identified Eckel as the man who was present that night. It was thought that [illegible] of the alleged marriage, but [illegible] it as such,—and so the evidence [illegible] after all. Mrs. Cunningham [illegible] were again put upon the stand [illegible] the advice of counsel refused to [illegible], and so were remanded into custody. A telegraphic dispatch was received before the adjournment of the inquest announcing that a [illegible] trunk answering the description [illegible] was received at Philadelphia from New-York the day after the murder. It will be [illegible] after.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Mr. Fitch, one of the gentlemen [illegible] under peculiar circumstances by a portion of the Indiana Legislature, were presented [illegible] the protests of the remaining portion [illegible] a debate sprung up as to the course to be pursued. The Democratic Senators were in favor of administering the oath immediately, and making an investigation afterwards,—which would give an opportunity to defer the matter until the [illegible] of the Indiana Legislature,—while the Opposition contends that the investigation should be made primarily. The Senate finally refused to refer the credentials and protests, and Mr. Fitch was sworn in. In the House, Mr. Chapman's bill for a wagon-road to the Pacific was passed. It appropriates $300,000 for the construction of a road from Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, to the Eastern boundary of California, through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The rules were suspended for the introduction of the resolution from the Judiciary Committee impeaching Judge Watrous of Texas for [illegible] misdemeanors. An effort was made to recommit the resolution until the Judge could be furnished with a copy of the charges and evidence against him, but the matter was finally postponed until Saturday week. The hour of meeting was fixed at 11 instead of 12 o'clock. Mr. [illegible] of the Investigating Committee [illegible] a resolution for the discharge of Mr. [illegible] from custody, and it was adopted. The [illegible] districts, &c., was then [illegible] the adjournment.

[illegible] in the State Senate yesterday. The Assembly met at 10 o'clock, but only [illegible] an adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening took place, when [illegible].

The French Consul at this City has made an application to have sent to France for trial the [illegible] charge of defrauding the French National Railway Company out of [illegible] worth of stocks and bonds. The application asks the surrender of the parties in accordance with the present extradition treaty existing between France and the United States [illegible] for the examination before [illegible] Commissioner Betts, but owing to [illegible] of counsel, it was postponed till to-morrow. The parties have been in Eldridge-street jail [illegible].

The [illegible] was continued yesterday. [illegible]

[illegible] the facts of the [illegible] A letter from Attorney-General Caleb Cushing was read, denying the [illegible] assertion that President Pierce had any pecuniary interest in the Mesquite Grant.

The Board of Councilmen on Monday received and adopted the report of the Special Committee on Quarantine, praying that the Legislature will not separate without removing Quarantine lower down the bay. The Aldermen, after long discussion, made the proposed Lexington avenue Stage route the special order for Monday evening next.

St. Bridget's (Roman Catholic) Church was damaged by fire last evening, to the extent of about $2,000. The fire originated, it is believed, from the furnace.

A fire occurred in the building No. 41 Greene-street, also, about 8 o'clock. Not much damage was done.

Still further wrecks, disasters and deaths, at sea and in Hampton Roads, are reported from the *James Adger*, which went to the relief of the Frozen Fleet.

Walter S. Carter, editor of the *Argus*, at Middletown, Conn., was so severely beaten yesterday, in consequence of an article in his paper, that his life is despaired of.

The quarters of the officers and soldiers at Fort Sullivan, Maine, have been nearly destroyed by fire.

A mass meeting was held in the Brooklyn City Hall last evening, to consult upon the best means to adopt for relief from the Union Ferry monopoly. Several thousand citizens were present. Abijah Mann, Jr., presided, and addresses were made by A. H. Dana and E. H. Andrews, Esqs. A series of resolutions were adopted, invoking legislative aid, and an Executive Committee appointed to carry out the views of the meeting as expressed in the resolutions.

The Brooklyn Common Council last evening adopted the report of the Police Committee, distributing the reduced force (198 men) as published in the Times of Saturday last.

Two Witnesses Silenced.

Mr. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham were put upon the stand at the Inquest yesterday, and refused to testify. They took their position upon the advice of their legal counsel, and because the Coroner has decided and announced that they were in custody, not as witnesses, but as parties suspected of the murder. Under these circumstances, it was probably their legal right to decline answering any questions whatever.

The Public will universally regret this result. In the eager anxiety that exists to explore the mystery of this murder, the reëxamination of these two parties has been looked forward to as likely to clear away something of the fog that now surrounds it. They are by all odds the most important witnesses yet produced in the case. They *must* know something of the murder, if anybody in the house had any knowledge of it whatever. It has been generally believed, therefore, that when they came to be closely questioned upon the infinite details which have passed under review, they would either confirm or dispel the dark suspicions that are now entertained. But all this testimony is irrevocably lost to the public knowledge. Their mouths have been closed. Being prematurely accused of the crime, justice has lost the benefit of their evidence.

Now why is it that these parties have not been examined before? They have been in custody a week,—kept in close confinement, not allowed to consult counsel or to converse with any one. Why was this delay? Why were they not put upon the stand again at the very outset, and subjected to the rigid examination of the Coroner and the Jury? It is not easy to see what good result could possibly be attained by this long delay, while it is very evident that it has been productive of the most serious evil. It has resulted in the utter loss of their testimony.

The Coroner seems to have been under the impression that he could keep these persons in custody, *both* as witnesses and as suspected parties; and that he could require them to assume either character at his own discretion. But this was plainly impossible. The law does not allow even a Coroner thus to dally and trifle with life and liberty. If kept in prison it must be according to law: and the Judge of a Superior Court speedily decided that they could not be imprisoned as witnesses, but only as parties accused of crime. When it was once decided that this was their character, the law invested them with certain rights which their Counsel at once asserted on their behalf. No one can be surprised at this result. It is a legitimate issue of the remarkable course which has been pursued in this inquest from its very commencement.

Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham both assert their innocence,—the former openly and with a solemn oath, and the latter in silence. They would do much to satisfy the public judgment, if they would at once waive all their legal rights and submit themselves to the most free and complete examination which the Coroner's inquest can institute. A great many very formidable suspicions have been accumulated against them;—if these are susceptible of explanation, they can give it. If not explained, they will be regarded as evidence of guilt. If they are innocent, therefore, their case cannot be made any worse by their examination,—and it may be made much better. Every man in the community would at all events abate something of the prejudice which has been created against them, upon their voluntary offer to tell everything they know concerning the whole affair.

The testimony taken yesterday, it will be seen, amounted to very little indeed. Most of the time was consumed in reëxamining former witnesses,—not upon any new points, but in going over precisely the same ground again and again. Judge Capron, who acknowledged that he had not even read the evidence given by Snodgrass at great length the other day, spent an hour or two in asking questions which he had already answered in the fullest manner possible. As matters are conducted now, the best thing that can happen would be the dissolution of the Inquest, with a verdict that the Doctor came to his death at the hands of some person to the Jury unknown,—the matter could then go at once into the hands of a Grand Jury,—Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham could be made witnesses, and the whole investigation could be made anew.

An American Tribute.—The Dublin Table says, in an article on the American Press: [illegible]

[illegible] largely. Of all the people on earth Irishmen should be the last to talk about the Tendency of America to pay.

Mystifying Mystery!

If the end of an inquest of murder be still further to mystify mystery, we must all admit that the investigation now carrying on in Bond-street is destined to hold a brilliant place in the as yet unwritten history of "Crowner's Law." Ten days ago the Metropolis was thrown into a fever of mingled interest and indignation by the intelligence that a citizen residing in a very respectable part of the town had been found dead in his own room, under circumstances which put it at once beyond a doubt that he had been cruelly murdered, after a struggle which however brief it may have been, must also have been so fierce as hardly to have been noiseless. It was plain that the murder must have taken place at some time during the night preceding the discovery, and yet the inmates of the house who were several in number, and whose mutual relations were such as to make it extremely improbable that they could have been united in one plan either to accomplish the crime, or to screen its perpetrators, were found to be entirely agreed in the assertion that no unusual sounds had been heard during the night.

Such at the outset was the aspect of this terrible mystery.

The Coroner soon arrived at the scene, and assembled his Jury. These persons charged with the responsible office of allaying the public excitement by an exhibition of such good sense, calmness, and impartiality as should satisfy everybody that no important clue to the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties would be overlooked, of course concentrated upon themselves and their proceedings the closest attention of the community. The story of each day's examination passed at once into the public journals—everybody read it, it was discussed in all directions, and by all sorts of people; eliciting voluntary testimony of all kinds, good, bad and indifferent. In proportion to the profundity of the original mystery has been the abundance of evidence offered to the consideration of the inquest.

But how has that evidence been used, and how much gold of important fact has been sifted, in the course of all these days, out of so vast a heap of auriferous sand?

It has been established that Dr. Harvey Burdell was murdered on the night of the 30th of January, and probably between the hours of half-past ten and twelve P. M., and that he had for some time before his death sustained such relations with the mistress of the house in which he lived as were unpleasantly exciting to himself, and evidently not agreeable to her. These two facts,—the fact of the murder and the fact that the murdered man was on bad terms with one person, at least, whose position was such as to make it possible for her to have been concerned in causing his death,—are the *only important* matters as yet definitely put beyond a peradventure by the Coroner's Inquest.

Of partially-established or vaguely-indicated circumstances bearing a material relation to the crime, we have a greater abundance. It has been partially established, for instance, that Mrs. Cunningham, the mistress of the house in which Dr. Burdell lived, was married to him in the month of October last. It has been vaguely indicated that the same woman had contracted relations of a less respectable character with one Mr. Eckel, who also inhabited the house in Bond-street, and who is known to have been at home on the night of the murder. It has been partially established that Dr. Burdell was waiting for some person and in the neighborhood of his own house, within an hour or two of the supposed (and probable) time of the commission of the murder. It has been vaguely indicated that there is in existence a man of notoriously bad character, who was once convicted through Dr. Burdell's means, of a serious crime, and who is known to have vowed vengeance upon his prosecutor. It has been partially established that the traces of blood found in the room which was the scene of the murder and in other parts of the house, are such as to lead to the supposition that the murderer quitted the house immediately after the perpetration of the crime. It has been vaguely indicated that on the night in question a fire was kindled in a usually vacant room of the house, and that smells were perceived in the vicinity which induce the belief that articles of wearing apparel may have been consumed in that room.

These partially established and vaguely indicated facts, manifestly conflict somewhat with each other, and as manifestly tend, in their present condition, only to complicate still further the difficulties of the case. It is plainly the duty of the Coroner and of the persons who assist him in conducting this inquiry to pursue some of the researches which have been already set on foot, persistently and clearly, instead of multiplying irrelevant investigation, and making darkness darker.

In which direction are these inquiries likely to lead them to the most important issues? Are they to go on examining into the relations which existed between Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell, and Mr. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham—into the condition and disposition of mind of Mrs. Cunningham's family, and into the domestic mysteries of the household? Or are they to follow up the indications which connect the ghastly reality of that murdered body in Bond-street with some unknown and, as yet, unsuspected assassin, still at large in our streets, or secure in some remote part of the land from the justice which refused to open its eyes till the irrevocable moment had passed?

If Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel really committed this murder, they rest now under the implication of the crime, and their guilt can be inquired into at leisure, when they shall be brought before the Courts for trial. The evidences of their guilt, if they were guilty, are not of a nature to slip away through our fingers.

But, if the murder was perpetrated by some one who was a stranger to the house, it is of [illegible] that every moment now passing should be employed with the utmost energy in sifting the evidence which may lead to his detection. The extra-domestic relations of the [illegible] which may throw light on his [illegible] should be [illegible] at once, and with the greatest energy. It may be already too late to verify some of the most material circumstances which relate to this class of [illegible] how rapidly such circumstances glide away beyond the reach of search or recollection. But much as we may have lost by delay, we may yet make up something of our loss by diligence. A criminal investigation, conducted with intensity and concentration of intelligence, possesses a kind of magnetic virtue to draw to itself significant straws and trifles of much serious import. It has been assumed very generally that the murder in Bond-street was committed with the most consummate tact and ability, because, as it is said, all physical traces of the murderer have been so entirely obliterated. But this assumption rests entirely on the previous assumption that the murder was committed by some inmate or inmates of the house. Neither "physical" nor "moral" traces of the murderer have been looked for outside of these four walls, and the original mystery has been steadily mystified by the inquest, because the inquest has been conducted not as an inquest of murder to discover the guilty parties, but as a trial *for* murder, to convict the suspected inmates of the house. This is the original and profound blunder of the Coroner, in comparison with the importance of which the question of the manner in which the proceedings have been conducted sinks into a secondary matter.

It is an alarming and an annoying thing, no doubt, that we should find our City saddled with an officer whom the sanctities of death and the horror of crime cannot subdue into decency and dignity of demeanor, but it is of still more pregnant import to us that we should lose all opportunities of bringing a great criminal to justice, through the well-intentioned stupidity, and the clumsy obstinacy of a man who insists upon being useful "above what is written."

Now that the control of the inquiry is passing into other and abler hands, let us hope that no time will be lost in tracing this crime into the streets as far as it can be so traced. Let all persons whose business or pleasure may have led them into the vicinity of the house of Dr. Burdell on the night in question, set themselves at work to recall any circumstances, no matter how apparently slight, which may serve to identify any individuals whom they may have encountered in that neighborhood, either immediately before or immediately after the hour at which the crime is supposed to have been committed. Let any one who knows anything of the conduct or the relations of Dr. Burdell himself during the latter part of his life, come forward with the facts. And above all, let us have it settled at once, whether the particular person at whom the vague indications of a revengeful purpose deeply cherished and loudly published have been pointed, was or was not at large and in this City at the end of January. First to mystify one mystery, and then to pronounce it insoluble, is hardly the way which we should take toward the detection and the punishment of the mysterious criminal of Bond-street.

The Herald's Amusements.

Our neighbor of the *Herald* is very uneasy. He is as restless as if he lay upon nettles,—though his ailments seem to be professional rather than cutaneous. Everything troubles him. He has on one side the fear of losing the Post-Office advertising, and on the other the dread of losing a sort of traditional character for enterprise upon which he has existed for some time past. He has kept everybody about his establishment busy for a week or two past, in swearing up his circulation;—and he now seems inclined to take a turn himself in swearing, or scolding, about the Times. He has discovered that the Times has "distinguished itself by attempts to obtain *the fullest, earliest and most accurate accounts of all matters of public interest*,"—and affects to be greatly amused at its success. We are not greatly skilled in Natural History,—but the *Herald's* grimaces over our "attempts" in this particular line do not correspond with the popular notion of excessive hilarity. We published two or three weeks ago, in a long letter from our special correspondent at Canton, the only full account that has ever yet reached this country of the part taken by the American squadron in attacking that city;—of all this the *Herald* had not a single syllable,—nor have we observed anything indicative of its being specially "amused" on that particular subject. Again,—last week we published, from our Special Correspondent in Nicaragua, a full and exclusive account of late proceedings there, and especially of the British interference. The *Herald* did not even *smile* at this,—but quietly waited until *Sunday*, and then stole the whole account! And yesterday, also, the Times published from its Special Reporter a dispatch of four columns, giving a very full and elaborate account of the condition of all the vessels caught in the ice of the Chesapeake. This was not only the "fullest, most accurate and most reliable,"—but it was the *only* intelligence that had reached this City from that merchant fleet. The *Herald's* "amusement" over it will probably be manifest this morning.

We might fill columns with enumerating the instances in which the Times has beaten the *Herald* in news of the utmost importance. Indeed, the *Herald* has entirely lost the character it once enjoyed in this respect. When it had no direct competition, it established a reputation for giving the earliest and fullest news; but for the last year or two it has been *regularly* distanced by the Times. In the business circles of this City there are *two* who look to the Times, where there is one who look to the *Herald*, for the "earliest, fullest and most accurate accounts of all matters of public interest." The *Herald* gets nothing now, in advance of others from its own enterprise. It is only when some Senator betrays confidence and sends it a treaty,—or some ambitious politician purchases its puffs by giving it news, that it is able to publish anything exclusive that is of the least importance.

The *Herald* would do well to devote its energies for a little longer to swearing up its circulation. It has dodged the Post-Office requirements, by refusing to make its affidavits conform to their schedule. In 1854 it swore to 47,000 circulation: in 1856 (in face of a steady "increase") to 39,500: it is a little difficult to jump from these figures to 80,000,—even with the help of the Burdell excitement. But all this is of no consequence. Indeed it is quite as "amusing" to us,—we are only sorry not to [illegible] the *Herald*. Our restless neighbor will oblige us, therefore, by continuing to "scratch away."

Russian Diplomacy in China.—While John Bull, with his [illegible] in matters of foreign policy, is thundering away at the portals of the Chinese Empire, creating by his violence all sorts of prejudice and disgust in the minds of the Chinese authorities and population, Russia has made her way calmly and cautiously in at the back door. Through her insinuating and ever-watchful agents she has obtained a concession in itself not very valuable to her, but significant in the evidence it affords of her unfailing success in smoothing away obstacles and triumphing over difficulties. For a series of years Russia has been seeking from the Court of Pekin the advantage of trading at the outposts of the Empire which had been wrung from the Emperor by other European nations. On the plea that Russia had already a monopoly of the overland traffic between the western frontiers of the Empire and central Asia, and that she had also a *legation* at Pekin, a privilege hitherto refused to other powers, this additional favor was not granted. The request seems a trifle, but it was important to the dignity of Russia that she should be on the footing of all other nations in China as everywhere else. Did she take umbrage, did she make a *casus belli* of this small matter? Did her officials rush headlong into angry relations with the government, inflaming their jealousy, and giving substantial reasons "which he that runs may read" for the national antipathy to the outer barbarians? Not so; Russia makes no such blunders. Spite of all discouragements, "she keeps the even tenor of her way," and in the end she reaps the reward which ever awaits well-directed perseverance.

British politicians are seldom entitled to great credit for the details of their foreign policy. Class interests and family compacts are not the bests means of getting the right men into the right place, and, as in the case of Lord John Russell's well-known and much-laughed-at mission to Vienna, some miserable failures not unfrequently come to light. We ourselves, albeit not altogether unsuccessful in our foreign relations, have, as a young nation, much to learn. Though there was no other course for Commodore Armstrong to pursue at Canton than the one he adopted of punishing, severely and summarily, an outrage committed upon his fellow-citizens and an insult to his flag; still it is always advisable—when the honor of our country and the rights of our people permit—to follow that less showy but more profitable line of action which finds favor in St. Petersburg councils. Talleyrand, when advising a young diplomatist, concluded his instructions with the saying, "Above all, Sir, no displays of zeal."

The Correspondence of General Scott and Secretary Davis.—Happily for the reputation of our Lieutenant-General, and the comfort of our Secretary of War, the public mind is not capable of sustaining more than one sensation at a time, or they would now form the current topic of conversation, and everybody would be discussing the merits of the peppery correspondence which has passed between them. The absorbing question with everybody at present, is, "who killed Doctor Burdell?" and until that shall have been *disposed of, nothing else will* be thought of. If the Scott and Davis correspondence had made its appearance a few days sooner, it would have tickled the popular palate to the intensest degree of satisfaction. Secretary Davis may congratulate himself in having escaped an exposure which would not have tended to elevate him in the esteem of the public. But there is time yet, and the public will not be altogether indifferent to the remarkable correspondence of our great General and little Secretary of the War Department, whenever it is spread before them.

Personal.

Mr. William Dressler has accepted a position as organist at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of East Twenty-third street. (Dr. Parker's.) A new organ has been put up in the church.

The Rochester *Union* states that a property, by some believed to be of the amount of $140,000,000, is now held by the law officers of England, in charge for the descendants of a Lawrence who died without known heirs.

Prof. Longfellow has subscribed $1,000 to the capital stock of the New-England Emigrant Aid Company. Mr. Bryant is also a stockholder of the same company.

Dr. Gajani has lately delivered, with much success, six lectures before the Lowell Institute, on distinguished and faithful reformers of Italy.

Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne has abandoned her trip to Australia, and returns to New-York in the Spring, prior to a voyage to England.

Dion Bourcicault and Miss Agnes Robertson are at Duffield's theatre, in Mobile.

All the Governors of New-Hampshire, elected since 1838, are living.

Naval.

We have advices of the trial of the machinery of the new United States steam-frigate *Colorado*, at the Gosport (Va.) navy yard. It took place on the 4th inst. Her engines and all the rest of her machinery worked so as to give perfect satisfaction. The new *United States steam-frigate Roanoke*, also at the same navy yard, is ready for the reception of her officers, who will soon be ordered to her.

☞ The Light Guards give their Annual Ball on the evening of the 19th inst., (Thursday,) at the Academy of Music. This is always a great occasion, and it will furnish a fine opportunity to see the Academy crowded once more.

Robberies at the Inquest.

Robberies from the person have frequently occurred at the foot of the gallows during an execution. Human nature is evidently the same in all ages and countries. Some rascal, assuredly not thinking "the better the day the better the deed," eased a gentleman watching the progress of the inquest on Sunday, of a valuable gold watch. And on Monday another person was relieved of his purse containing $16.

Fires.

IN ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

At five minutes to 6 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered issuing from St. Bridget's Church, on the corner of Avenue B and Eighth-street. The flames were very soon put out. Damage about $2,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused from hot-air furnace heaters.

IN GREENE-STREET.

About 8½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the third floor of the building No. 41 Greene-street. It originated among some hay in the entry way, and did more or less damage on every floor.

On the third floor, occupied by J. M. [illegible], glass-cutter, and Louis Silverman, slight damage was done. Fourth floor, occupied by [illegible], lamp manufacturer—damaged by water. Fifth floor, occupied by [illegible], manufacturers of [illegible] about $600; insured for $1,500 in St. Nicholas and Hamilton. The building, which is owned by A. & G. W. [illegible], was damaged to the extent of about $800; insured for $4,000 in the Metropolitan Insurance Company.

After the fire had been extinguished, a woman was found asleep under the stairs on the first floor; she gave her name as Mary [illegible], and represented to the Police that she had sat down to wait for a man, and fell asleep, and was not aware of the fire until it was all over. She was considerably exhausted [illegible]. Capt. Turnbull ordered her to be taken to the Station-house where she was detained.

[illegible]

At [illegible] o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the [illegible] street. The flames spread throughout the entire building, and were burning with great rapidity when we went to press.

The Ice in the Chesapeake.

SUFFERING AND [illegible] LOSS.

We gave, yesterday, an account of [illegible] Chesapeake [illegible] details concerning several wrecks [illegible] experienced, and [illegible].

Among the vessels lying [illegible] fort was the Bremen bark *Ann* [illegible] immigrants on board. [illegible] she lost her masts and anchors. Hanvin [illegible], who was [illegible] was buried at Old Point. [illegible] badly frozen.

Ship *Theresa*, from Chinchas [illegible] while in the act of drawing a bucket of water [illegible].

The steamer *Osborne* arrived [illegible] on Sunday afternoon, Feb. [illegible] same day, off the Capes of Virginia, [illegible] bark *Hamilton*, of [illegible] York, and [illegible] *Hamilton* had on board Capt. [illegible] crew of the bark *Flora*, [illegible] seven days on the wreck [illegible] of water, and [illegible] exposure and starvation. The *Osborne* [illegible] with two barrels of beef and pork, [illegible] a cask of water. [illegible] Sunday forenoon, Capt. Boyle and crew being in great destitution—having lost everything [illegible] except what they had on at the time of the disaster.

Brig *F. Nelson*, of St. George, Me., Capt. [illegible] Wood, is engaged in carrying ship-timber from [illegible] River, Va., to Thomaston, Me. Capt. Wood left Hampton Roads Jan. 8, with timber for Thomaston, and encountered heavy N. W. gales. On the 18th, when off Bermuda [illegible] from the N. E., and was driven into the Gulf Stream. He lay-to until all his sails were carried away by the sea which broke aboard of the vessel, also staving his boat. On the 19th, the wind [illegible] to the N. E. and blowing a hurricane, she was until 36 hours to the S. E., leaking all the time 3,000 strokes per hour. On the 27th, Capt. W. had worked the vessel up to the Capes of Virginia, but was again driven to sea by the ice. On the 29th he succeeded in reaching an anchorage on the [illegible] about for five days in the drifting ice, during which he lost one anchor. He finally got up to Old Point, and on the 5th had contracted with a steamer to tow him to Norfolk, where he would repair. Capt. Wood and all his crew are well.

The bark *George and Henry*, Capt. [illegible], of Baltimore, from Islay, Peru, had a cargo estimated at $250,000. He was 30 days on the coast, being blown off three times. One man fell from the [illegible] yard and broke his thigh, and another [illegible] frost-bitten. Spoke, Nov. 22, lat. [illegible] W., Hamburg bark *Prince Albert*, from [illegible] for Falmouth. [illegible] *R. H. Harrison*, 43 days from Callao for Cork. [illegible] ship *Catherine Adamson*, [illegible] Sidney. Dec. 7, lat. [illegible] ship *Hindostan*, 43 days from Southampton for Sidney. Same date, Dutch bark [illegible] Rotterdam for Algoa, Africa. Capt. [illegible] the 19th January, a raft [illegible] five pieces, nailed together [illegible] it to have been made for the [illegible]. A fish-barrel was floating near by. Capt. [illegible] 16 years in this trade, but never [illegible] gale as that of the 19th. His ship was a solid body of ice, and he was obliged to nail up his forecastle and take the crew into the cabin [illegible] 20, off Cape Horn, John Kenny, of [illegible] from aloft, and was killed.

Bark *Maria*, from Coquimbo, [illegible] with copper ore, was forced from her [illegible] Old Point, and left hard aground [illegible] Spit. Here she remained, with colors [illegible] for twenty-four hours, during which time [illegible] had no water. [illegible] over a bar where there was only eight feet [illegible] the ice being piled six feet [illegible] finally relieved by the *Ella*, and [illegible] Old Point.

The whaling bark *Bruce*, of Newport, [illegible] of Africa, came into the bay to [illegible] tons, and has been drifting all around the [illegible] ice. They procured supplies from [illegible] carrying them to Craney Island [illegible] the ice to the ship lying near the Rip Raps.

The propeller *Alleghany*, of New-York, [illegible] boiler having given out.

Ship *Johanna*, Capt. De Von [illegible] Bremen Nov. 27, reports, Jan. 14, [illegible] W., exchanged signals with a [illegible] English bark *Louisa* [illegible] 24, American ship *Andrew*, [illegible] day, passed a fore-and-aft [illegible] called the *Seaman*, [illegible] having no crew on board, with her mainmast and main-boom [illegible] sprit; bearded her and [illegible] padlock, and the boat gone. Same day saw the stern of a fore-and-aft schooner, name [illegible] known, water-logged and abandoned. [illegible] lay on deck, and [illegible] her stayssil [illegible] black, and [illegible].

The schooner *Peace*, Captain Brown, from Rio Grande, Brazil, Dec. 26, [illegible] Virginia, with hides, hair and wool, to [illegible] & Sons, Baltimore, reports, [illegible] Scales, leading for New-York, [illegible] brig *Grace* [illegible]. Sailed Dec. 16, bark *E. Brown* [illegible] 20th, brig *Henry C. Brooks* [illegible] for New-York. On the 26th, passed a Bremen ship and a Dutch galliot off the Capes.

Ship *Eleanor Cooper*, from Liverpool, for Old Point, experienced the heavy gale of the 19th, in the latitude of Bermuda. During the gale she had [illegible] blown away. Lat. [illegible] spoke bark *Osprey*, 6 days out from Buenos Ayres.

On the 27th of March last, while on a voyage from New-Orleans to Havre, Capt. Lapham [illegible] Newfoundland, with [illegible] dismasted and in a sinking condition [illegible] her the captain and his wife, the officers and crew, in all, and carried them to England. For this act of humanity Capt. Lapham was presented [illegible] of the Emperor with a gold watch [illegible] is an inscription of the name and date of [illegible] from death. Capt. L. has also been [illegible] design of the authorities of Liverpool [illegible] him other substantial rewards for the act.

THE ICE AT BALTIMORE.

The steamer *Herald* has been [illegible] thousand dollars to open a passage through the ice from Baltimore to Annapolis, and to keep it open until the ice is done. The City Council pay one-half of the sum, and the other half has been subscribed by the merchants. Navigation is now open to Annapolis, but it will be some time before the bay will be clear enough to admit of a passage to Norfolk.

AWARD TO THE WIDOW OF AN AMERICAN [illegible].

The London Board of Trade [illegible] the sum of £30 to the widow of [illegible] boatman, who was drowned while going off to the British bark *Tees*, stranded on Long Beach, [illegible] Inlet, on the 28th of December last.

[illegible]

Schooner *Wm. M. Dodge*, [illegible] tillan, Mexico, [illegible] the entrance to the harbor [illegible] "I would advise all who [illegible] to place no reliance on the pilots [illegible] The place is not buoyed, as described [illegible] Pilot, as there are no buoys [illegible] been, as far as Captain W. could ascertain."

Schooner *Caroline*, ashore on Brigantine [illegible] remains as before reported, [illegible] having been landed on the beach. The [illegible] to be fished out.

The papers from Nantucket, received by yesterday's mail, contain a large amount of [illegible] "Twenty-eight days later from the American Continent." This state of things is hardly creditable to Nantucket, when a few thousand dollars would lay a telegraphic cable to the American Continent, which no cold weather or ice could interrupt.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. [illegible]

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES. [illegible] BATCHELOR'S WIGS [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

[illegible] ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. [illegible] MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

[illegible] SALAMANDER SAFES. [illegible]

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY'S STOCK for sale cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

SCROFULA.

[illegible] ROSHMAN, CLARK & CO., [illegible]

[illegible] Double soled, [illegible] A perfect fit guaranteed. [illegible]

[illegible] FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S [illegible]

[illegible] WISTAR'S [illegible] CHERRY BALSAM is within your reach. [illegible]

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 10th inst., at [illegible] o'clock. An Essay will be read by THEODORE TILTON; [illegible] LYMAN ABBOTT [illegible]

[illegible] New-York Free Academy [illegible] THURSDAY, Feb. [illegible] RODNEY G. KIMBALL, President. [illegible]

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON will deliver his lecture on the Union, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets to non-members 50 cents; members 25 [illegible] at the rooms of the Association, corner of [illegible] at the door on the evening of the lecture, and at the principal bookstores. LYMAN ABBOTT, Ch'n Com. on Lec. and Meetings.

Mercantile Library Association.—Hon. [illegible] will deliver his address on the [illegible] in Dr. Chapin's church, Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets [illegible] FLOYD CLARKSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

[illegible] Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, [illegible] SMITH, Electro-Magnetic, No. [illegible] Broadway and Church-st.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. [illegible] formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet [illegible] H. ARNOLD, [illegible] or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, [illegible]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. of O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF COVENANT [illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible] TIMOTHY CORNWELL, N. G. JOHN FRAME, R. S.

[illegible] LODGE, NO. 107, I. O. of O. F. [illegible] E. GENIN, N. G.

LECTURES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Fifth Lecture by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The Conduct of Life. Tickets 25 cents; for sale at the bookstores and at the door. Remaining lectures by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Feb. 19; and Hon. N. P. BANKS, Jr., March 5. DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD, Chairman Lecture Committee.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The last lecture of the season will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. A. WILLETS. Subject: [illegible]

LECTURE AT PACKER INSTITUTE, JORALEMON-st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D. [illegible] Admission 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO WATER-CURE PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—For private sale until the [illegible] of April next, that eligible and spacious and highly [illegible] well-known Water-Cure establishment, called the WESSELHOEFT WATER CURE, situated in Brattleboro', in the County of Windham, State of Vermont. [illegible] Dr. Robert Wesselhoeft [illegible] C. WESSELHOEFT, Brattleboro', Vermont.

$900.—FOR SALE—THE FAST-SAILING [illegible] ACTIVE, 12 tun burden, 5 years old, [illegible] C. DE WALL, [illegible]

[illegible] CHARGERS—HATHAWAY'S PATENT, [illegible] Scientific American, [illegible] J. H. HATHAWAY, No. [illegible]

LUMBER, LIME, LATH, BRICK AND COAL YARD AND FEED STORE FOR SALE—at Maspeth, on Newtown Creek, east side of Williamsburgh. Apply to COVERT & CO., on the premises. P. S.—The above is an old-established stand, and business to the amount of $75,000 a year has been done; good reason given for selling out.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG Store, corner of Broadway and 4th-st., is offered for sale to close the estate of O. ADAMSON. The store is enjoying a valuable patronage, which makes the opportunity a very desirable one for a good apothecary. Apply at No. 61 Fulton-st., New-York.

BEDDING BUSINESS FOR SALE AND BUILDING TO LET, NO. 12 CHATHAM-ST.—[illegible] Inquire on the premises.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD [illegible] Inquire at the store, corner of [illegible]

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 39 Beaver-st.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—DR. C. S. SIGESMOND RESPECTFULLY INVITES THE PUBLIC TO CALL—NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. C. S. SIGESMOND, Dentist, of No. 551 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine his mode of inserting artificial teeth without the use of metal plate or clasps, [illegible]

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$2 50.—WRITING-CLASSES, BOOK-KEEPING, $10, and all the commercial accomplishments, are taught, day and evening, by Mr. PAINE and Assistants, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 308 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Ex-Gov. Kent, [illegible] "My son and daughters attended Col. Paine's school to my entire satisfaction. His style of writing is modern and easy, and his persevering and unwearied care and perseverance, in teaching the correct principles of penmanship, deserve our liberal encouragement."

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—At No. 762 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. Peculiar facilities are here afforded for systematic and thorough education. The attention of parents is at this time specially invited to the Primary Department, in which new classes are to be immediately formed, under Mr. GRANT'S special supervision. Applications may be made at the rooms of the Institute, No. 762 Broadway, over Wagner & Cooper's Saloon.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 469 Broadway, gives private instruction and trains all stiffness and trembling out of every hand, so that any person may write a rapid, stylish business hand with ease, comfort and satisfaction. A few $10 seats vacant this day and evening.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week, for class or private instruction in Penmanship and double entry book-keeping, at reduced prices. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. S. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No. 385 Broadway. A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $350, rosewood, sqr., 7-octave Piano, for $250.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Prices moderate. J. H. PELTON.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.
PHILIP J. COZANS,
VALENTINE MANUFACTURER,

No. 107 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st., New-York, respectfully announces to booksellers, stationers and valentine dealers, that his

VALENTINES, ENVELOPES AND VALENTINE STATIONERY,

Manufactured for next valentine season, Feb. 1857, are now ready.

Wholesale dealers and jobbers will find it to their interest to examine his stock as regards quality and price. Liberal discounts will be given to them, according to the quantity ordered.

Parties ordering valentines will please send their orders early, to insure their getting them in season.

VALENTINES—VALENTINES.—UP-TOWN Valentine Depot, No. 150 6th-av. Now ready, a large and well-assorted stock of Valentines, wholesale and retail, comprising all the variety. WILLIAM L. JONES, Bookseller, Stationer, and Dealer in Fancy Goods, No. 150 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

BALLS.

GRAND BALL—ON THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 12 and 14, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 25 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

GRAND TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL AND BALL.—E. L. Snow Social Union, No. 1, will celebrate their eleventh anniversary at Niblo's, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1857. Tickets [illegible] (including supper furnished by the ladies) can be had at Seavey's Temperance Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st., or at Niblo's.

LIGHT GUARD BALL—GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC REUNION—Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26. Tickets $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at the principal hotels and music stores.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, [illegible]
[illegible]
WALL-STREET EXCITED!
TWO CAPITAL PLAYS.
GREAT SUCCESS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1857,
will be presented, for the seventh time, a [illegible] American drama, in three acts, entitled
MARY'S BIRTHDAY.
This beautiful drama, by one of the most distinguished of American dramatists, has been received with the greatest admiration by the public. Supported by Messrs. C. Wheatleigh, J. [illegible] Burroughs, [illegible] Miss Ada Clifton and Miss Laura Keene. [illegible]
To conclude, for the second time here, with the celebrated comedy,
THE GAME OF SPECULATION; OR, ON CHANGE.
Supported by Messrs. C. Wheatleigh, J. A. Smith, [illegible] McDouall, [illegible] Mesdames W. R. Blake, [illegible] wood, and Miss Howell.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra seats $1; Private Boxes, $5.
TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1857.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
previous to their departure for Philadelphia.
GREAT SUCCESS
of [illegible] comic spectacle pantomime of
MEDINA; OR, A DREAM AND REALITY.
[illegible]
YOUNG LEHMANN. YOUNG [illegible]
YOUNG AMERICA.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
NEW FESTIVAL DANSANTE.
MEDINA.
[illegible]
WEDNESDAY—The RAVELS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
TUESDAY—Shakespeare and Sheridan.
Burton and Brougham as the two Dromios.
Brougham and Burton as Sir Lucius and Acres.
The fine Comedy of
THE RIVALS,
with the following very superior cast:—
Sir Anthony, Mr. Mark Smith; Captain, Mr. C. Fisher; Sir Lucius, Mr. Brougham; Bob Acres, Mr. Burton; David, Mr. Setchell.
Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. Hughes; Lydia, Mrs. C. Howard; Julia, Mrs. S. Stevens; Lucy, Miss E. Macarthy.
Shakespeare's comic play of
THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.
The two Dromios by Messrs. Brougham and Burton.
The two Antipholuses by Messrs. C. Fisher and [illegible]
Adriana, Mrs. C. Howard; Renee, [illegible]
Attention is requested to the extra attraction afforded by the bill of this evening. Two first-class comedies supported by the best comic talent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
(Eleventh Subscription Night.)
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
Will be performed, for the only time, Verdi's Grand Opera, in 4 acts, of
ERNANI.
Mlle. TERESA PARODI, Signors TIBERINI, MORELLI, ARNOLDI and BARILLI, in the principal roles.
Director and Conductor, M. STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier [illegible]
Secured Seats, 50c. extra. Amphitheatre [illegible]
Family Circle, 50c. Private Boxes, from [illegible]
The Box-Office for securing seats will be open daily, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., at the Academy, at Messrs. Hall & Son's, Van Norden & King's and [illegible]
Opera commences at 8.
FRIDAY—POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.
JAMES S. WOOD [illegible]
MRS. McMAHON
will repeat her great character of
BIANCA.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1857,
FAZIO;
or, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
[illegible]
To conclude with the laughable farce of the
WANDERING MINSTREL.
JIM BAGGS (with song of "Villikins and his Dinah") [illegible]
On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1857,
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. McMAHON,
and last night of her engagement.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL [illegible]
W. R. BLAKE [illegible] Stage Manager.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, [illegible]
Also, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, the entire ballet troupe, [illegible] Grand Fairy Pantomime, [illegible]
THE WONDERFUL GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS RAVEL TROUPE, MARTINETTI [illegible]
&c., &c., [illegible]
THE MAGIC PILLS.
And continued by [illegible] the Overture at 7 o'clock precisely.
Notice of Mr. FORREST'S next engagement will be duly announced.
Will shortly be revived, the historical play of
WILLIAM TELL,
In which Mr. Forrest will appear for the first time in several years.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MISS MATILDA HERON.
As the attraction of this lady's wonderful performance of
CAMILLE
Does not diminish in the slightest degree, the management respectfully gives notice that other novelties must be, for the present, postponed, and that CAMILLE will be performed
TO-NIGHT, Feb. 10, and
TO-MORROW, Feb. 11.
With, each night, a favorite farce.
Seats to be had three days in advance.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, first night of the Allegorical-Operatic, Patriotic and Melodramatic Sketch, entitled
HONOR TO DR. KANE;
Or, "AFFAIRS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS."
By the whole strength of the Company.
Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, Benefit of Miss C. BIFFERT, on which occasion will be performed
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

MECHANICS' HALL, 472 BROADWAY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS—THIRD AND LAST WEEK AT HOME.
Of the original well-known and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
(Organized in 1842,) now under the management of
J. W. RAYNOR and E. H. PIERCE,
whose concerts, despite the inclemency of the weather, have been nightly filled to greet the old favorites on their return. They appear every night this week in an entire change of programme. Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 10, the entertainments will commence with the new drama of
ORION, THE GOLD BEATER.
Orion Lindell...J. A. Allen | Mrs. Lindell...Miss Hathaway
To be followed by the grand pantomime of
RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.
The whole to conclude with the farce of
WILLFUL MURDER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST, POSTURISTIC CONVULSIONS, and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMEN—Songs, Dances, Posturistic Convulsions, and PADDY THE PIPER; The Living Phenomena, the Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may now be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, [illegible] cents.

ARNHOLD.
The Bearded Boy or, the Man in Miniature. This wonderful human being is now on exhibition at No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY
AT
SOCIETY LIBRARY, NEWARK, THIS EVENING.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continued resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in the country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of Gotham Engine Co. No. 16, it was unanimously
Resolved, To call a meeting of the friends of Alfred Carson, Esq., for the purpose of taking some suitable plan for expressing their regard [illegible] the Department has met with in his defeat, and to show in some substantial manner their appreciation of his services during the many years he has held the office of Chief Engineer.
Resolved, That a meeting be held at Riley's Hotel, corner West Broadway and Franklin-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1857, at 8 o'clock.
By order. JOHN DURRELL, Chairman.
THOMAS M. TALMAN, Secretary.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.—A FRESH LOT JUST arrived and for sale to families. Apply at DEVOE'S New Market, 6th-av., between [illegible] sts. Constantly on hand, a first-rate quality of [illegible] County beef, and Philadelphia veal, mutton, lamb and poultry, also game and vegetables of every kind. Apply as above, and at Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market.
GEO. W. DEVOE, Proprietor.

J. [illegible] HALL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA [illegible] dealer in real estate [illegible] Territory; land warrants located; investments of money made on [illegible] collections made and taxes paid for nonresidents. Refer to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., [illegible] KETCHUM, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy girls, situations in one family [illegible] City reference given. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXCELLENT [illegible] woman, to cook, wash and iron, or housework in a small family; [illegible]

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as nurse [illegible] the best of City reference. [illegible] JAMES YOUNG'S, No. [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO VERY [illegible] Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, as nurse, can take care of a baby from its birth; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived the last three years, or can do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 95 Hamersley-st., for one day, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing and fluting; is a good plain sewer; no objection to go a short way in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 100 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-rate cook, excellent washer and ironer, or as laundress. Can get the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 296 East 23d-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., 3d story, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or [illegible] and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 307 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as an experienced cook and baker; a particular washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 8th-st., near 6th-av., in the corset store. None but private families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 243 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, a Protestant, to do chamberwork, and waiter, or to learn to cook in a private family; good City reference from her last place; can be seen for to-day at No. [illegible] 2d-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine laundress, in a private family, by a very competent girl with good City reference; is a nice hand at fluting, &c. Call at No. 35 Christopher-st., back basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; is competent to take the charge of an infant from its birth; [illegible] country or City; can give four years' reference from her last place; call at No. 150 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation to do general housework of a small private family; a good washer and ironer and baker. Best of City reference. No. 277 10th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK.—HAS NO objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 179 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 West 20th-st.

AS LANDSCAPE AND ORNAMENTAL GARDENER.—A German, perfectly qualified, wishes a situation. He also understands thoroughly, vegetables, fruits, flowers, &c. Apply to Superintendent, Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of intelligence and refinement desires a situation as housekeeper in some respectable family in the City or country. That of a widower is preferred. Address [illegible] DAVIS, No. 187 Spring-st.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—An English woman, thoroughly competent, desires a situation in a gentleman's family; she understands dress making, &c. Apply to the Superintendent of Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

COOK.—A NICE RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires a situation, is a first-rate cook, understands the cooking of meats, game, poultry, soups, jellies, is good at pastry and a good baker; has lived in the best of families and highly recommended. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WASHING WANTED.—HOTEL AND FAMily washing at the Laundry of the New-York House and School of Industry, No. 120 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK for the hardware trade. He must be a correct accountant and write a good plain hand rapidly. All applications must be made by the applicant. Unexceptionable references as to character required. Address Box No. 4,[illegible]

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A SILK jobbing house. One who writes a good hand, and is correct at figures. Address, with references, MERCHANT, at this office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—French, English and Spanish Institute, under the direction of Madame BERGIER, No. 139 Madison-av., near 32d-st. The 2d quarter commences Feb. 16.

A FAMILY HAVING A HOUSE IN TWELFTH-st., the lady's health not admitting of the charge of the house and family, would make an arrangement with a party having no children, or a widow and daughter, to act as housekeeper. Parties desirous of a comfortable home will find this chance a good one, as the house is furnished with every article required for housekeeping. Arrangements will be made at once. Undoubted references required and given. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A YOUNG merchant down town, a room in a private family with privilege of bath-room. Location must be between 4th and 6th avs., and 10th and 23d sts. Best of references given—best required. Address H., Box No. 3,560.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND a couple of single gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and board at No. 189 Madison-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, and a large assortment of DIAMONDS and fine GOLD JEWELRY.

GOLD LEPINE WATCHES at	$15
GOLD WATCHES from	$19 to 250
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	8 to 50
SILVER TEA-SETS from	140 to 300
SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS	9 to 45
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS	4 to 25

All articles WARRANTED. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches. J. M. ATWOOD, No. 186 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 83,) four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. [illegible] Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

EMBURY & SAMPSON, IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE, No. [illegible] Washington-st. [illegible] Offer at lowest market prices, REFINED AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON; Fall River, Pero and Butt's Horse-shoe Iron; Hoops, Bands, and Scroll Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Toe Cork, and Cast Steel, &c., &c., &c.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, [illegible] chess and backgammon boards, [illegible] JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed [illegible] cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of the celebrated Tonic Ale manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq. in Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by G. F. NESBITT, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ENGLISH COTtage and [illegible] at auction at Saybrook, Conn. on TUESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, the country residence and six acres of excellent garden land. The house is in the English villa style, has piazzas, observatory, &c. It is beautifully situated on the bay, and fronts on the river.

Also, adjoining the above, a splendid building site, containing about 16 acres of excellent garden land.

Also, a neat, nearly new English cottage, and 1 acre of excellent land. This adjoins the 16-acre lot.

Also, a wood lot covered with chestnut timber, containing about [illegible] acres, 1 mile from the village.

Also, a lot of corn, oats, hay, straw, potatoes, &c.

Also, a fine horse and wagon, cart, farming utensils, &c.

Saybrook, Conn., is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, on the Long Island Sound, and is one of the most beautiful and healthy places on the American continent. There are good churches, schools, shooting, fishing and bathing in the immediate vicinity.

Terms—all of the above will be sold for cash, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

N. B.—Persons taking the New-Haven or New-London Railroad, and stopping at Saybrook, can examine the premises. Inquire at KING'S, or Dr. TOWNSEND'S place—a man on the place will show it.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Five four-story and basement buildings on 1st-av., [illegible] 118 feet front on 1st-av. by 45 feet deep, with engine of 25 horse power, belting and shafting [illegible] with rear buildings, stables and a good yard, formerly occupied by Monroe & Bannon, will be leased to a good and careful tenant for a term of five years. If said property is not leased by the 15th of February inst. it will be sold at public auction on or about the 1st of March next. For further particulars apply between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs. THOMAS MORTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a large house with or without two acres, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with garden, vines, fruit trees, &c., with or without a barn, and forty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE BANKS, Esq., Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, or to G. M. MARVIN, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 142 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The lot is 24 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; house 40 feet deep by the width of the lot, three stories high, two upper stories finished in good style, with Croton water and gas; on the rear is a three-story brick shop, occupied as a sash and blind factory, with horse power, circular saws, and grooving and moulding machine, all in complete running order; is in a good location for any light mechanical business. The property will be sold cheap for cash, if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises, of E. D. DELAMATER.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE DWELling-house and store, 40x35 feet adjoining, new [illegible] barns, carriage-house, wood and other sheds and outbuildings, together with a first rate garden and about two acres of land, situated in the centre of one of the most enterprising villages in Central New-York, within ten rods of a Railroad, is offered for sale. Price $3,000. For a person wanting such property, no cheaper can be found in the State. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,093, or inquire at the store No. 4 Bridge-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone basement and under-cellar brick house, built expressly for the present owner and occupant a year since; it is complete with every modern convenience—bath, water closet, range, heater, stationary wash tubs, gas, statuary marble mantels, &c.; size, 22x44; location unsurpassed, lowest price, $6,000. If desired, $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, Clermont-av., fourth house south of Lafayette-av., or of H. JOHNSON, 27 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building 40x30 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE ENGLISH-basement house, No. 319 West 22d-st., on the best location block in the City, in a fine neighborhood and one of the most convenient houses in New-York; mirrors for sale; also the parlor furniture if required, which is all new; inquire of S. C. KEYES, No. [illegible] Broadway, on the premises, or of DAVID KEYES, No. 206 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH basement house, brown-stone and brick front, known as No. 35 West 22d-st., finished in the most elegant style, and replete with all the modern improvements, being in every respect an A No. 1 house. Can be seen at any time. Size of house 25x65 all the way up. For terms, apply to JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, No. 124 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL BUILT BRICK house, with all the modern improvements, newly painted and in good order; three stacks of chimneys and marble mantels throughout; house 21 feet 8 inches by 50 feet deep; lot half the block; $4,250 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia-brick house, No. 156 West 24th-st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—AN excellent full-sized house, three stories high, and containing all the modern improvements, situated in an unexceptionable neighborhood on 22d-st., near 8th-av.; will be sold at a moderate price, the owner being about to leave the City. Price $12,500. Terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS—HOUSE and lot No. 45 6th-av., corner 4th-st.; house and lot No. 216 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house and lot No. 154 East 19th-st. near 2d-av.; a lot on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., and lease of No. 365 Hudson-st., near King-st. Apply to GEO. C. FURMAN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID DOWN-TOWN BOARDing-house, nine years established, and full of permanent and substantial boarders. Price $600—rare chance. Also, splendid garden farm, Flushing, L. I.; 22 acres under high state of cultivation, with all new buildings. Price $4,500; $2,500 can remain on mortgage. Apply No. 113 Chambers-st., room No. 4.

URGENT SALE.—OWING TO IMPENDING voyage to Europe, a fine, large four-story and basement, high stoop house, 25x55, with all modern improvements, beautifully located and in perfect order. Possession 1st of May. Apply to Mr. ARNOLD, No. 330 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE 3-STORY BRICK stores and dwellings situated on the northwest corner of Broome and Mulberry sts. Also, the house No. 181 Mulberry-st., with stable, on the rear of the above. Property rents for $2,700. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO story attic and basement brick house, No. 230 Atlantic-st., near Court, within a few minutes' walk of the ferry; also, the lot in the rear on Pacific-st. Apply to HENRY STARR, No. 179 Broadway, New-York, or No. 59 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY house No. 15 West 26th-st., (near 5th-av.,) containing all the modern improvements, and recently put in first-rate order. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire on the premises, after 2 o'clock, or of WOOD & HUGHES, No. 104 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FOUR-story first class brown-stone front house, No. 89 36th-st., near 4th-av., built in the most substantial and elegant style. *Apply on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.*

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar, 20x46, with piazza in the rear, situated 117 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 14TH-ST., NO. 176, brown-stone, high-stoop, 25x60. Lot 103.3-12 feet. An elegant dwelling in beautiful order and complete throughout. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—House, lot and stable No. 155 Lexington-av., N. E. corner 31st-st. House has all the modern improvements, suited for a gentleman keeping his carriage or a Physician. Walls frescoed. Terms easy. Apply on premises.

SPLENDIDLY-IMPROVED COUNTRY SEAT—For sale or exchange for City property, 18 acres, at Glen Cove, L. I., with large mansion, 44x40, piazzas, cupola and wing, 30x24, barn, carriage and ice houses, all built in 1854. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 37TH-ST., HOUSE AND Lot No. 70, brown-stone front; lot full size; house 62 feet deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to J. W. PHARO, 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 3d-av. and 19th-st.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—BY A SMALL GENTEEL family, furnished or unfurnished rooms, in a private house, between 4th and 20th sts., and not more than three blocks from Broadway, east or west; say the second or third floor through, with one of the parlors, which could be thrown open if agreeable; also privilege to kitchen, &c. Good neighborhood requisite; unexceptionable references given and required. Address B., Box No. 126 Post-Office.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, WITH the modern improvements, in a good location, between 2d and 5th avs., and [illegible] above 10th-st. Rent not to exceed $600. Address TOWNSEND, Savings Bank, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A HOUSE OR COTTAGE with flower garden, stables, &c. handsomely located in some pleasant town on Hudson River, within 30 miles of the City. Possession desired early in March. Address H. M. HUMPHREY, Bank of New-York.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, the second floor of a house not above 24th-st. Address M. H., No. 13 54th-st. References will be given and required.

WANTED—FROM 1st MAY NEXT, A THREE-story brick dwelling; location preferred above Bleecker-st. Address C. L., Box No. 2,384 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FARMER, a farm on shares, or to lease. Address A. B., this office.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL built stores No. 4 and 6 South-st., five stories high. Also, the 5-story store No. 30 Moore-st., near South-st. Also, the two new English basement houses, 18 feet front, five stories high, Nos. 970 and 972, on Broadway between 28th and 29th sts., and in the immediate vicinity of Madison square, embracing all the modern improvements and perfect internal arrangements, including all gas fixtures. Apply to SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 36 Pearl-st., or to S. M. MEAD, No. 300 5th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE FOUR-STORY basement houses (new Nos.) 128, 131 and 133 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. (first block from the 7th,) neighborhood first class, have all the modern improvements, such as gas, range, baths, marble mantels, &c., good cellars and yards all in perfect order. Possession at once; will be rented to a desirable tenant at the rent of $350. Apply to J. KELLY, on the premises, or to RAY BROTHERS, No. 3 Dey-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—TO LET—Two, three or four floors, 25 feet by 100, in a five-story brown-stone front building, with hatchway, No. 206 8th-av., for some light manufacturing purpose, with or without steam power. Apply in HITZELBERGER'S Ice Cream Saloon, No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York. F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PARTS, TWO NEW five-story houses in Canal-st., 60 feet from Broadway, with handsome stores to each; a most eligible location for any kind of light business. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., or No. 127 Greene-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IMMEdiate possession can be had of the first-class, large, handsome house, well furnished, No. 140 12th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to FRANKLIN MERRITT, No. 17 Broadway, or to PARK BENJAMIN, No. 47 7th-av., corner 16th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THREE SUBSTANTIAL fire-proof stores on South st., corner of Gouverneur-slip, well adapted for storage or any other business. They will be let separately or together. Also, three vacant lots adjoining, suitable for yard-storage. Apply to EDWIN BERGH, No. 33 10th-st. or 343 Water-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND HOUSE ON THE corner of Broadway and 21st-st.; front on Broadway 40 feet. Also the three-story brick house No. 115 Ludlow-st. Inquire of S. HALSTED, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., up stairs.

TO LET—ON 38TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av., with immediate possession, a nice three story house; house with modern improvements; house in good order, gas fixtures, &c. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 2 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, AT BEDFORD, L. I. within two minutes' walk of Fulton-av. cars, containing ten rooms, with large garden, &c. Possession, if desired, immediately. Apply to STEPHEN PRITCHARD, No. 50 Maiden lane, New-York.

TO LET FOR A LARGE MANUFACTORY—The 4-story brick building, 125 feet front on 6th-av., corner of 47th-st., is strongly built and well lighted. Apply to Mr. KING, in the building on 47th-st., in the rear, or to G. J. FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

STORE TO LET.—THE LARGE STORE corner of John and William sts, to let, suitable for the stationery, clothing or fancy goods business. Apply to HOMER & KETCHUM, Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.

TO LET—THE SMALL, FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH basement house, No. 26 West 20th-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply to E. V. W. MYERS, No. 230 Broadway, third floor.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 15 Bond-st., with dining-room extension, and fully supplied with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 52 Walker-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION FEB. 15, A FIRST-CLASS two-story and attic house, in excellent condition, containing the modern improvements, and in a genteel neighborhood. Annual rent, $250. Address E. W., Times office.

TO LEASE—SIXTH-AVENUE STORES, NOS. 235, 237 and 239, with dwellings above, from May next, for five or ten years. Apply to WM. S. VANDERBILT, No. 408 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE, 90 feet deep, No. 107 Murray-st., for one or five years from 1st May. Inquire of H. HOPPOCK, No. 65 Dey-st.

TO LET—OFFICE ON SECOND FOOR, AND two lofts, either together or separately. Apply to BOYD & KEEN, No. 11 Gold-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 36 PRINCE-STREET.—Apply to A. DOUGLAS, No. 36 Maiden-lane.

FARMS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITESBORO'—Whitesboro is one of the most beautiful villages in central New-York, and is situated three-and-a-half miles West of the City of Utica, with which it has frequent daily connection by Railroad and omnibus. This property is delightfully located in the heart of the village, on its main avenue, and fronts the public square. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barn, carriage-house, and out-buildings, are ample and convenient, the streets, yards, and gardens, are large, airy, and ornamented with fine trees and shrubbery, together with near 20 acres of first-rate land. Whitesboro is very healthy, and possesses all the comforts and conveniences of City life, without its expenses, such as churches, seminaries, schools, stores, bank, &c. This location would suit a gentleman of rural taste wishing to enjoy city and country life combined, as so large village property is seldom offered for sale. The buildings being extensive they might be used for some public or professional business. This valuable property is offered at the low price of $5,000. For further particulars, apply to I. P. VEEDER, No. 98 Broadway, New-York; S. N. DEXTER and C. H. TOLL, Whitesboro, Oneida County, New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale the beautiful farm on which he now resides. It lies 1½ miles west of Washington, on the National Road, and contains 270 acres of limestone land, and upwards of 60 being Chortiers' Bottom. The improvements are a large well built brick house, a large frame barn, stable, carriage house, ice-house, smoke-house, &c. Three comfortable tenant houses, conveniently disposed, with permanent springs in almost every field. The Mansion House is of modern construction and highly convenient, and stands in full view of the Hempfield Railroad. A never-failing fountain pump and very large cistern (cement) at the door of the wash house. There are two large apple orchards, and the grounds are stocked with pears, peaches, grapes, &c. The place presents great attractions to a gentleman having a family to be educated, as it is in the near vicinity of Washington, with its High School, Female Seminary, College, and Churches of all the leading denominations. ROBERT R. REED. WASHINGTON, Pa., Jan. 7, 1857.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FARM, OF about forty acres, at Millstone, New-Jersey, the late residence of Rev. J. L. Zabriskie, deceased. The land is in good condition, in the highest state of cultivation, and abundantly stocked with fruit trees. One side is watered by the Millstone River. It lies a quarter of a mile from the depôt of the Millstone Railroad, from which several trains run daily to the City of New-York, forty miles distant. It has upon it a commodious two-story frame house, with two wings, barn, carriage-house, a well-filled ice-house, and other out-buildings. Its situation, from beauty of prospect, and being surrounded by a highly cultivated agricultural country, is one of the most desirable in the central part of New-Jersey. For terms, apply to PRIAM MURPHY, upon the premises, or to the subscriber, at Jersey City. If not sold before, the above property will be sold at public auction, at the mansion house on the premises, on the 9th day of March next, at 12 o'clock. A. O. ZABRISKIE. *JERSEY CITY, Feb. 3, 1857.*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Farm of 50 acres near New-Brunswick, N. J.; good land and good buildings; will be sold with or without stock. Also, good farm of 104 acres, near Scotch Plains. CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., 1 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Stamford, Conn., and 45 or 71 acres of first-rate land; it is beautifully situated in the village of Stamford, Conn. Will be sold much less than its value. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—5,866 ACRES OF heavily timbered land in this State will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for City property or merchandise. Address J. P., Box No. 166 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway; Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants wanted by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD—Lands located and investments made in the Western States and Territories. GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawanna and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard. W. E. WARREN, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857. N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor, received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL DISCHARGING.—We are this day discharging a cargo of Cumberland smith's coal, of the best quality, which we offer at a low price. TRUSLOW BROTHERS. No. 290 Cherry, and No. 126 Grand sts.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, Jan. 3 ... 1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7 ... 1857
Saturday, Jan. 17 ... 1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21 ... 1857
Saturday, Jan. 31 ... 1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4 ... 1857
Saturday, Feb. 14 ... 1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18 ... 1857
Saturday, March 14 ... 1857	Wednesday, March 4 ... 1857
Saturday, April 11 ... 1857	Wednesday, April 1 ... 1857
Saturday, May 9 ... 1857	Wednesday, April 29 ... 1857
Saturday, May 23 ... 1857	Wednesday, May 27 ... 1857
Saturday, June 6 ... 1857	Wednesday, June 10 ... 1857
Saturday, June 20 ... 1857	Wednesday, June 24 ... 1857
Saturday, July 4 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 8 ... 1857
Saturday, July 18 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 22 ... 1857

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard, red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Feb. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Feb. 25.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York......Wednesday, March 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 11.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, F. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin	75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 4.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon	$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon	110
In Second Cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No Parcels received on the day of sailing. All Letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st. The Steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail on March 21.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
NEW-YORK......Saturday, 7th February, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW......Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG......Saturday, 7th March, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 12 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Buffalo Express at 6:30 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.—Two daily trains to Albany. Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.
8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the offices of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:36, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 2, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 M. and 4:45 P. M.; For Sing Sing 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at [illegible] A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and leave Albany at [illegible] A. M., and 5:10 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, [illegible] E. ASHBURNER [illegible]

[illegible] B. H. KNIGHT & CO., No. [illegible] Vesey-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS. This simple and efficacious remedy [illegible] upon the nerve of the tooth that immediate relief is given. It will not unpleasantly affect the breath, like kreosote, injure the gums or destroy the enamel of the teeth; the numerous cures it has accomplished are well attested, and it has only to become generally known to be as highly appreciated by the public as it has long been by dentists. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—[illegible]

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—[illegible] DR. MAGNIN.

HEALTH RESTORED IN ALL CASES.—Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 34 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City; in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate and in all cases a cure guaranteed. CAUTION.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health*.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON [illegible] WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK, "THE CAUSE AND CURE"—[illegible]

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—[illegible]

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.—OLD DOCtor WATKINSON challenges the world to produce a medicine that has cured more persons of Consumption, Liver Complaint, &c., &c., than his celebrated Pulmonic [illegible] Dépôt No. 446 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle. Druggists and country merchants supplied on favorable terms.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, [illegible]

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH CURED IN from one to two hours without pain; [illegible] and no pay required till the patient is cured. Dr. JONES is the only man on the globe who can cure stammering, &c. Afflicted, delay not, for he will remain but a short time. Office Rooms, No. 571 Broadway.

CONSULT DR. CURTISS (FROM EUROPE) in all diseases of a private nature, if you want speedy and reliable treatment. Do not commit yourself to the care of the inexperienced and the quack. The strictest privacy and confidence observed. Office No. 32 Howard-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of ROBBINS, BROTHERS & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.—New-York, Feb. 2, 1857. ROYAL E. ROBBINS, HENRY A. ROBBINS, DANIEL F. APPLETON.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of article 1, of title 1, of chapter 4, of part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of ROBBINS & APPLETON, in the City of New-York, the general nature of the business to be transacted by which is the importation and sale of Watches; that Henry A. Robbins, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and Daniel F. Appleton, who resides at New Brighton, in the County of Richmond, and State aforesaid, are the general partners interested in the said business, and that Royal E. Robbins, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York, is the special partner interested therein, and that as such he has this day contributed to the common stock of the said partnership the sum of fifty thousand dollars in cash; that the said partnership is to commence from the second day of February, in the year 1857, and to terminate on the first day of February, 1860.—Dated New-York, Feb. 2, 1857. HENRY A. ROBBINS, DANIEL F. APPLETON, ROYAL E. ROBBINS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HILL, GROVES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The affairs of the concern will be settled by either of the undersigned. WILLIAM H. HILL, GEORGE M. GROVES, WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the undersigned have this day formed a special partnership, under the name or firm of GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing Business, which is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are GEORGE M. GROVES and WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP, who reside in the City of New-York; GEORGE H. TAYLOR, ABRAHAM F. HAZEN and JAMES W. WHITNEY, who reside in the city of Brooklyn; and the name of the special partner is WILLIAM H. HILL, who resides in the City of New-York. The said special partner, William H. Hill, has contributed [illegible] thousand dollars to the common stock of said partnership. The said partnership is to commence this day, and terminate on the 31st day of December, [illegible]. Given under our respective hands, this 31st day of December, 1856. GEORGE M. GROVES, WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP, GEORGE H. TAYLOR, ABRAHAM F. HAZEN, JAMES W. WHITNEY, WILLIAM H. HILL.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WHITE & KNAPP, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, I. W. Knapp retiring from said firm. Either of said partners will act and use the name of said firm in settlement and liquidation of debts. BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1857. EDWARD D. WHITE, IVERSON W. KNAPP. N. B.—All persons having claims against said firm will present them, and all persons indebted to same are requested to make prompt settlement.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between RICHARD DECKER, JACOB A. VAIL, JAMES VAIL, SIMON S. DAVIS, CHARLES GALE, ISAAC L. WILCOX, ADRIAN HOLBERT, CHARLES HOLBERT, and DANIEL H. SMITH, and known as the Orange County Milk Association, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, ADRIAN HOLBERT, CHARLES HOLBERT, and DANIEL H. SMITH, having withdrawn. The business will be conducted as formerly, by the remaining members of the Company, assisted by JOHN M. WILCOX. Dated, New-York, Jan. 3, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of WOOSTER & MOORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business connected with the late firm will be settled by C. WOOSTER, who will continue the business at the same place. NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1857. CHARLES WOOSTER, THOMAS J. MOORE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP [illegible] HUDSON & BUNGHER [illegible] ISAAC H. HUDSON, GEO. H. BUNGHER. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership [illegible] SMITH & PELL [illegible] JOHN PELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated [illegible] under the name and style of MANN, SPEAR & [illegible] for the purpose of transacting the general Stationery, Blank Book Manufacturing business, Printing and Lithography, at No. 141 Fulton-st. [illegible] JOHN W. SPEAR, [illegible] New-York, Feb. 2, 1857. WILLIAM F. BEALL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILSON G. HUNT, [illegible] VAIL, NAHUM SULLIVAN, [illegible] and WILLIAM A. BUDD, against [illegible] and CAMPBELL. [illegible] To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and thirty-one dollars [illegible] with interest from the 1st day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, [illegible] ja21-law6wTu* [illegible]

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that pursuant to a decree of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on the chancery side thereof, made in a certain cause wherein DAVID GIBSON is complainant and EDWARD ELDRIDGE and others are defendants, all persons having claims against HENRY KING, formerly of the City of New-York, and now deceased, [illegible] KING, [illegible] A. D. 1856, are required to present and establish such said claims and prove up the same before me, [illegible] Master in Chancery in and for said County of Cook, at my office in the city of Chicago in said County, on or before the 5th day of April, A. D. 1857. T. C. PAINE [illegible] Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY C. SHELDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, [illegible] SHELDON, No. 16 Cortland-st., in the City of New-York, [illegible] LUCY F. SHELDON, JAMES SHELDON. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] HOFFMAN, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] CHARLES BURRALL HOFFMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] LUIS PATRULLO, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] FRANCISCO DEL HOYO, EUPHEMIA P. DEL HOYO. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] CAMERON, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] MARY M. LEVERICH, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, [illegible] THOMAS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, [illegible] MARGARET THOMAS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. EVERITT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, [illegible] JOHN A. BRYAN, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] CATARINA BEHRENS. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] PROCTOR, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] MARTIN & SMITH, [illegible] AUGUSTUS F. SMITH, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] JASPER GROSVENOR, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] LANDER, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] ISAAC WARD, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] DUSENBURY, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] CHARLES SPEAR, Administrator.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that THOMAS CHANDLER, of the City of Newark, [illegible] DAVID SMITH. DAVID NEWARK, N. J., [illegible]

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Geo. R. Schenck, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE steamship JAMESTOWN having been put in thorough order, is now ready to resume her trips, and will leave during the week, for Norfolk and Richmond, from Pier No. 13, North River, and leave SATURDAY, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (3,000 tons burden,) will sail for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from Panama on the Pacific, for San Francisco. 50 lbs. baggage allowed each passenger. 10 cents per lb. on excess. For freight or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

EXPRESSES.

1857. FAST FREIGHT LINE. 1857.
MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.
[illegible]
A. H. LIVINGSTON, No. 187 Washington [illegible]
G. G. KINDER, No. 100 State st., Albany.
J. R. F. BARNARD, No. [illegible]
General office in old depot of Lake Shore R. R., Buffalo.
P. S. MARSH, Superintendent.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—[illegible]

W. G. HUMPHREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857. [illegible]

E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,515,610 [illegible]

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—[illegible] Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. ANDREW LUMMIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857. [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DAVID BANKS, [illegible] EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, [illegible]

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. WM. H. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857. [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857. [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$652,174 [illegible]

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. JOHN C. BURKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857. [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. W. O. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857. [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LUCIUS HOPKINS, President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$401,648 [illegible]

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857. [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. B. [illegible], Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. DANL. V. B. [illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. JNO. HERRMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857. [illegible]

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. JOHN BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857. [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857. [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857. [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. JOHN BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,191,[illegible]

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—[illegible]

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. JOHN M. DWYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,415,130 [illegible]

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. C. B. WOODRUFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857. [illegible]

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. JOHN BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

[illegible]

Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank......110,651 00

Average amount of Deposits......1,791,711 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. M. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. JOHN HERRMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857. [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me this 9th day of February, 1857. JOHN BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857. [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. J. VAN NAME, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,951,230 [illegible]

Average amount of Specie......371,120 [illegible]

Average amount of Circulation......174,753 [illegible]

Average amount of Deposits......1,245,443 [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$568,276 12

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$468,126 [illegible]

[illegible]

Average amount of Deposits......155,470 [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$397,846 [illegible]

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,050,203 [illegible]

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYES, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. JOHN HERRMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,776,[illegible]

[illegible]

Average amount of Deposits......1,374,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible],761 [illegible]

Average amount of Specie......26,475 70

Average amount of Circulation......116,116 00

Average amount of Deposits......350,690 [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 9th day of February, 1857. WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me this 9th day of February, 1857. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. EDWARD F. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, T. TILESTON, President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. TILESTON, President.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—[illegible]

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. J. HERRMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857. [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

[illegible]

Average amount of Deposits......2,264,112 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. SAMUEL [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,538,417 47

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. JOHN BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

[illegible: further bank statements in the first column, including the Bank of America, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Commonwealth, Bank of New-York, Bank of North America, Bank of the Republic, Bank of the State of New-York, Bowery, Broadway, Bull's Head, Butchers' and Drovers', Chatham, Chemical and Citizens' Banks]

Sworn before me, this 9th day of February, 1857. J. B. MORRIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE. SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT, No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland. In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address, TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New-York, Jan. 28, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1856:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1856, to 31st Dec., 1856	$3,941,886 96
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1856	1,255,085 95
Total amount of Marine Premiums	5,196,972 91
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums Marked Off from 1st January, 1856, to 31st December, 1856	$3,758,582 69
Losses pd. dur'g the same period	$3,[illegible]
Return of prem's and expenses	485,418 [illegible]
	$3,[illegible]
The Company have the following Assets, viz.: New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks, and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing interest	$1,845,297 50
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	250,300 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	97,719 77
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	2,300,049 14
Cash in Bank	56,241 [illegible]
Total amount of Assets	$[illegible]

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 3d day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

The Board have also declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1856, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1856, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$6,[illegible]
Additional profits from 1st of January, 1856, to 1st of January, 1857	[illegible]
Total profits for 14½ years	$6,[illegible]
The certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 and sixty per cent. of 1854, have been redeemed by cash	5,[illegible]
Net earnings remaining with the Company on the 1st of January, 1857	$1,[illegible]

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones, Caleb Barstow, Charles Dennis, Thomas Tileston, A. P. Pillot, Dennis Perkins, Henry Coit, L. S. Suarez, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., W. C. Pickersgill, Leroy M. Wiley, Mort. Livingston, Aug. Averill, Daniel S. Miller, William Wood, Lewis Curtis, S. T. Nicoll, J. Henry Burgy, Wm. S. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Cornelius Grinnell, Chas. H. Russell, Thos. W. Riley, Henry O. Brewer, Lowell Holbrook, David Lane, Watts Sherman, Robt. C. Goodhue, James Bryce, Edward R. Bell, P. A. Hargous, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., E. E. Morgan, Meyer Gans, Henry K. Bogert, B. J. Howland, Edw. H. Gillilan, A. A. Low, Benj. Babcock, Ramsay Crooks, William E. Dodge, F. Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY:—On the first instant, the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the balance of the one million of dollars of Bonds to be issued to this Company by the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, remaining unsold on the 15th February, be offered to the Stockholders of the Company at par, giving to each subscriber a bonus of twenty-five per cent. in the guaranteed eight per cent. stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, on the amount of Bonds allotted to him, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for such amount as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount, in the aggregate to more than the amount of Bonds then remaining unsold, the same shall be apportioned rateably among the subscribers, to be paid for—

"20 per cent. on the 20th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
20 per cent. on the 1st April next.
20 per cent. on the 20th April next.
20 per cent. on the 10th May next.

"Any subscriber may be entitled to receive his Bonds as paid for, and shall be entitled to a certificate of Stock on payment in full of his subscription, and each subscriber shall be allowed the privilege of paying his subscription in full at any time prior to the above dates, and be entitled to a corresponding allowance of interest, the option to subscribe for said Bonds to close on the 15th of February next."

The Bonds offered to the Stockholders in accordance with the above resolution, are the first and only Mortgage Bonds (being for one million of dollars, in Bonds of $1,000 each) of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, on the first days of February and August in each year, and having twenty years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stock offered as a bonus is an eight per cent. Stock, also guaranteed by this Company.

Stockholders only, as will be seen by the resolution, are allowed to subscribe on the terms named in the resolution, and the right to subscribe will expire on the 15th day of February next. If you desire to avail yourself of the privilege, you will please subscribe for the number of Bonds you wish to take, on the inclosed subscription paper, and return the same to this office without delay.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Jan. 26, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. [illegible] Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 4, 1857.—The annual election for 30 Directors and three Inspectors for the next election of this Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The poll will be held open between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, [illegible] payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$10,000 TO $12,000 WANTED in a manufacturing business of a cash article. To any one having the above at command, this is as favorable an opportunity as ever offered for an investment. Full particulars will be furnished by giving real name and address A. B., Times office.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

[illegible]

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR $[illegible] BONDS OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO.—Having [illegible] years to run. Interest [illegible] per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. Above Bonds having been duly [illegible] by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, [illegible] for the building of [illegible] delivery on the 20th day of February [illegible] to be handed in to MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on or before 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the 19th day of February. The Bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, [illegible] by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 32 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.

J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 1, 1857.

FINANCIAL NOTICE!!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to negotiate stocks, notes, bonds and mortgages, and real estate. Also, to loan on satisfactory securities any amount of money, from $50 up to $[illegible]. All business promptly attended to in a strictly confidential manner. JAMES T. LEEVE & CO., No. 239 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., Rooms 9 and 14.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 3 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 31 William-st.

$20,000 OF STOCK IN THE U. S. SELF-Generating Gas-Light Company for sale, at the office No. 229 Broadway, at par, until the first Monday in March next. GOLDACRE ANDREWS, Secretary.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made on property, real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 12 Cedar-st., N. Y.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Bills bought at the highest market price by C. B. LE BARON, No. 3 Wall-st.

SAMUEL BOWNE, NO. 54 WALL-STREET, second story, will make advances on, and purchase, first-class paper. Wholesale drug notes preferred.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

CORNING & CO., NO. 62 WALL-STREET.—Bank-bills on London for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1857.

SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the thirty-first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the twentieth day of March next, upon stock registered at London on or before the fifteenth day of January instant.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at THE ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered in London, at THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at New-York, Boston and Albany, at the close of business on Saturday, the thirty first of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the twenty-third of February next. The Transfer Books at London to remain closed from the fifteenth of January inst. to the second of February next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1860, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th of February. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d of February.

JANUARY 12, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, Feb. 2, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due the 15th instant on the following named securities, issued and guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, viz.:

Bonds of the City of Racine.
Bonds of the Town of Racine.
Bonds of the Town of Elkhorn.
Bonds of the Town of Delavan.
Also, the Farm Mortgage Bonds of the Company.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Co. have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 10th day of February, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on all stock registered at said office; and on the 2d day of February, at the office of the Company, in Indianapolis, on all other stock. By order. W. O. ROCKWOOD, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., Corner Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 20th day of February instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 20th instant, both inclusive. GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 3½ per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their Banking-House on and after Feb. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner East 65th-st. and 3d-av.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on the 11th inst. at their office.

The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to that date. SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, FEB. 3, 1857. —A dividend of three and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that day. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. E. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $[illegible]

This Company insure property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker, Joseph Lawrence, Edward Haight, [illegible], Jos. G. Garner, Sam. G. [illegible], John Halsey, [illegible], Edward Wood, [illegible], Robert L. Case, [illegible], Wm. Dennistoun, [illegible], Edwd. Merritt, [illegible], Geo. B. Grinnell, John Allan, [illegible], Geo. S. Boyce, [illegible], Chester Ely, Wm. K. Abbott, David E. Tucker.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

LARGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS household furniture, [illegible]

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant furniture contained in the residence No. [illegible] West [illegible] near 9th-av. [illegible]

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, COURTLANDT, ANN, CANAL, WALKER, CENTRE, BOND, ANTHONY, GREAT JONES STS., OF THE BANYER AND JAY ESTATES.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property of the Banyer and Jay Estates: [illegible]

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 Clinton-place, [illegible] from Broadway, mortgagee sale elegant rosewood and mahogany household furniture [illegible] JOHN W. [illegible]

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS.—ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. [illegible] [illegible] with carved legs; oil-paintings, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

GORE-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. [illegible], 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] at the Auctioneer's office, No. 12 Wall-st.

BY ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.—BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY [illegible] New-York.

E. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. FRANKLIN & CO.—SALE OF [illegible] TO-MORROW MORNING, (Wednesday,) at the salesroom No. [illegible], 10½ o'clock, [illegible] which will be sold without reserve.

J. & E. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. & E. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. [illegible] [illegible] packed for shipping.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GENERAL GOODS.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] by TUNIS MORRELL, furniture, [illegible] paintings, mirrors, [illegible] large notice.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, FEB. 10, AT 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Liberty-st., [illegible] carefully repacked for shipping.

F. COLSON, Auctioneer.

BUTCHER'S STALL, THE ENTIRE FIXTURES, consisting of marble-top tables, [illegible] benches, oyster stand, [illegible] sleigh, stove, gas fixtures, &c., &c., will be sold at [illegible] o'clock, P. M., at No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] TUESDAY, Feb. 10. Sale positive.

DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSES AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE TO PAY ADVANCES.—By FRED'S COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising suites of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, [illegible] fixtures of a steam table.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Auction, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 11th of February inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the store No. [illegible] Fulton-st., [illegible] of Brooklyn, all the stock in trade, consisting of a large and varied assortment of dry goods, together with the fixtures, &c. Sale positive. Terms cash.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—[illegible]

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

The examination of Ex-Consul Fabens and Mr. [illegible], the alleged fillibusters, was resumed yesterday, at 11 o'clock M., before Commissioner Morell.

[illegible] was first called to the stand. A pre[illegible] question arose as to whether his name was [illegible] or Joe, the latter being the name affixed to the [illegible] complaint. Brown decided the matter by [illegible] that he went by both names. He was sworn, and testified as follows: I have known Mr. Bolton by [illegible] for about ten days; I never saw Col. Fabens before the present examination; I have been twice at the Nicaragua Agency Office, at No. 347 Broadway; [illegible] I thought of going to Nicaragua; I [illegible] for the same at the office, and was told [illegible] not present, by a young man in [illegible]; the young man told me to call on the following day, and every information I needed [illegible] be given me; I called on the following [illegible] two young men were in the office; [illegible] the two men present, (pointing out Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Bolton;) their names I did not [illegible] them, but have since learned them; Mr. Bolton, [illegible] told me his name at the time; I entered into conversation with Mr. Bolton; he presented the book [illegible] in which those desiring to go to Nicaragua wrote their names; I wrote my name as "Joe Brown;" [illegible] my name, Mr. Bolton presented me with a passage ticket on the Tennessee; [illegible] produced, [illegible] the one of Robert Fuller, the first witness [illegible] in evidence;) it was at this time he told [illegible] he told me to be down the following day on board the Tennessee at eight o'clock, ready to take passage; he told me the vessel lay at the foot of Ninth-street; some other person told me that by offering this ticket I would have a free passage to Nicaragua, and would be under Gen. Walker when I arrived there; it was [illegible] by the defendant, who told me this; I wrote [illegible] in the book; there were several in the [illegible], two or three of whom signed their names in the book while I was there; the party were in good [illegible] and talked enthusiastically about the prospects of Gen. Walker; one man said he had fought in Florida against the Indians, and now went to fight against the Costa Ricans; he said that he would not be in the American Army any way; nothing was said [illegible] or whether I was married or [illegible] was made to the crops of Nicaragua.

Cross-examined.—I never have seen Col. Fabens, except during the present trial; I have stated all that [illegible] by Mr. Bolton to me that is important; I first called at the U. S. District-Attorney's office directly after getting my passage ticket for Nicaragua; I have no recollection of any conversation with the District-Attorney; the conversation was very brief; I have been to the District-Attorney's since several times; I have forgotten whether a paper was presented me to sign at the District-Attorney's office on my first call or not; I signed an affidavit in the office, and recognize an affidavit produced as the one I signed; the affidavit produced was the affidavit of [illegible] against the defendant and the parties previously published in the TIMES;) I don't remember whether the affidavit was read over to me or not.

Q.—Was you sober when you signed the paper? A.—When you catch me drunk it will be the first time; I had no complaint to make against Col. Fabens.

Q.—How did you come to swear that Mr. Lawrence and Col. Fabens hired you to go as a soldier to join Gen. Walker? A.—I made no such charge against [illegible]; I intended to make no affidavit against them, and if I did do so it was unknowingly.

Q.—Can you now declare the statements contained in the affidavit are false so far as the mention of Col. Fabens and Mr. Lawrence is concerned? A.—They [illegible] certainly so; I could not have sworn to anything against Mr. Fabens or Mr. Lawrence, as I know nothing against them.

Direct examination resumed.—The affidavit was read to me before the Commissioner issued his warrants. The interlineation of the name of Alexander [illegible] and Joseph W. Fabens was not in the affidavit, to the best of my recollection, at the time I signed it.

Mr. Blankman here insisted that the examination should not be proceeded with further, and urged that the defendants in the case be both discharged. The [illegible], he contended, was clearly shown as being wholly on the side of the prosecution; and in view of the turn that matters had taken, it had become the duty of the prosecution to show the corpus delicti. The defendants had been subjected to a merciless prosecution long enough; and though the examination had been pursued since the 27th of January, no [illegible] had been proven.

The Commissioner decided that he could not dis[illegible] the case.

An Irish woman was placed upon the stand by the District-Attorney. The Commissioner held the Bible out to her with a view to administer to her the oath. The woman, however, paid no heed to the Commissioner, nor to what was said to her by the District-Attorney, but entered upon a speech of unparalleled [illegible] of utterance accompanied by a genuine rich [illegible] and lofty vehement gesticulation. The most [illegible] it was possible to catch was a severe denunciation of the fillibusters, based upon a statement that they had [illegible] a son of hers to go to Nicaragua.

Mr. Blankman suggested to the woman that she had better leave, if she knew when she was well off; [illegible] there the District-Attorney would certainly get her into a scrape, and make her perjure herself.

Commissioner (to the woman)—Will you be sworn? [illegible]—Agh, wirrah, and why should the [illegible] be sworn till I know what I am goin' [illegible] Christ Christians, I won't tell ye's a [illegible], ye're no Court at all and no Judge.

The woman immediately started off, leaving the District-Attorney, who sought to call her back, in a [illegible] of astonishment, as well as the counsel and spectators, who had been witnesses to the amusing scene.

Alderman Wilson, who had been detained as a witness, [illegible] that he might be sworn. The District-Attorney said he was not ready to call him yet. Alderman Wilson—I give you due notice I am not going to stay here all day.

[illegible]—The Government pays you for [illegible].

Alderman Wilson—D—n the pay.

Mr. McKeon told the impatient and swearing Alderman that he could go.

Leonard A. Hendrick was called as the next witness. He testified that he was a reporter for the DAILY TIMES; he was present when the Tennessee left on the [illegible], and saw one or two persons on board wearing military uniforms; the buttons on their coats were [illegible] worn by officers in the Nicaraguan army.

[illegible] was next placed on the stand. He testified that the interlineation in the original affidavit of the names of Colonel Fabens and Mr. Lawrence was in his own hand-writing, and was made previous to the affidavit being signed by Mr. Brown or Mr. Fuller.

A controversy here arose between counsel as to the legality of permitting Mr. Mahon to testify against the evidence of a previous witness for the prosecution. The Commissioner decided to receive the testimony, as it would bring to view the state of facts that Brown's memory failed to exhibit.

Examination resumed.—The affidavit was sworn to in the Commissioner's office, No. 9 College place, and was carefully read over to Brown, as also to Fuller. He went with the Marshal upon the issue of the warrant, after the men, and brought them to the Commissioner's office.

Cross-examined.—I am engaged as Clerk in the United States District-Attorney's office, and have been there the past two years; I think there were three affidavits; the affidavit in question was written by Mr. Kelley; the interlineation, to the best of my recollection, was made in the presence of the witness; I put in the names of Mr. Fabens and Mr. Bolton; because they were mentioned in the warrant, and I saw it was a manifest error their being omitted in the affidavit; neither of the witnesses suggested putting in the names of Mr. Fabens and Mr. Boulton; I did not tell them that the names were all fictitious; I acted perfectly legal and regular in putting the names in the affidavit in the manner I did.

Mr. McKeon here said he wished to read a letter from the Attorney-General.

Mr. Blankman objected to any letter being read from a party who had been stated as deeply interested in the present matter from owning one-twelfth of the Mosquito grant.

Mr. McKeon urged the admission of the letter as a reply to the base intimations that had been made against the President of the United States, of being interested in land in Central America. He would not put in the adjective pecuniary interest as originally [illegible] by Mr. Meagher against President Pierce.

Mr. Meagher—I adhere still to the adjective "pecuniary" interest.

Mr. McKeon—Let it go so. Then the present letter must be put in to show the groundlessness of the charge against President Pierce.

Mr. Campbell—Put the letter in the papers.

Mr. McKeon—I intend to do so, and I defy the other side to publish the letter from Sidney Webster, about which they have made so much splurge.

Commissioner—I don't see as I can admit the letter in evidence in the present case.

Mr. McKeon said he should give the letter to the Reporters, that the public might know the utter groundlessness of the charge that had been preferred against the President of the United States. He thereupon threw upon the table, with marvelous projectile [illegible], the following letter:

[illegible]

[illegible] and the production of [illegible] of no letter or other paper in the pending investigation except as involved in the general rules that [illegible] of the case might fairly and truly appear.

I abstained from expressing any opinion at that time on the technical question of the competency of the proposed evidence, and do so now, out of respect for the authority of the Commissioner. I avail myself, however, of the opportunity to speak of the relation of the President to the point in question more at large than in my power to do in the haste of perusing the above-mentioned telegraphic communication.

The allegation insinuated rather than pronounced in the fact of the offer to produce a letter from Mr. Webster under the frank of the President; that the President has connection of any sort with the matter, is utterly destitute of a shadow of foundation. He has not, and never had, interest in any lands, grants or property whatever in Central America. He has never, by any act or knowledge whatever, participated, directly or indirectly, in the proposed colonization project of Mr. Fabens or of any other person; and all suggestions reflecting on him in this relation, from whatever quarter they may come, are but false imputations, produced for the purpose of creating prejudice and diverting attention from the true character of the acts of the persons undergoing examination before the Commissioner.

You are therefore instructed to invite and challenge all possible inquiry on this point, and in this respect as in all others to continue to proceed, as you have done in such cases without fear or favor in the impartial performance of your whole duty as well to the people as to the Government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. CUSHING.

Subsequent to the disposition of the above letter, as specified, Mr. McKeon renewed his desire to hear the other side produce their Sidney Webster letter, and promised that he would furnish other letters, if they would give this publicity.

Mr. Meagher said he would give the District-Attorney a scent of its contents, as far as could be gathered from the announcement of a telegraphic dispatch, a day or two since, received from Sidney Webster, cautioning them to keep the matter from the public papers.

Mr. McKeon—I thought you would not dare to publish the letter.

Mr. Meagher—There is time enough yet.

After a few further unimportant remarks, between opposing counsel, the examination was adjourned to 12 M. Wednesday.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

SUPREME COURT.—Circuit.—Nos. 529, 421, 687, 621, 631, 139, 285, 794, 1,066, 524, 665, 656, 657, 659, 660, 663, 668, 665, 667, 669.

SUPREME COURT.—General Term.—The examination of applicants for admission to the Bar will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the General Term Room. Richard Goodman, Clarence A. Seward, and Edward J. Phelps will be examiners.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 584, 289, 294, 299, 755, 114, 583, 796, 804, 809, 809, 810, 814, 55, 774, 791, 548, 124, 588, 474, 753, 291, 780, 493.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 373, 375½, 379 to 391 inclusive. Part II.—Nos. 18, 372, 341, 370, 394, 3, 25, 306, 368 to 398, 401.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53, 45, 55, 54, 56, 60, 62.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

A SUIT FOR PAINTING A PORTRAIT.

Henry P. Andrews vs. Wm. H. Jones.—This was an action for the price of a portrait of defendant's wife, painted by one Petrovits, whose claim was transferred to plaintiff. Said Petrovits, about to leave the country, was, on Friday, examined de bene esse. According to his evidence it appears that he called on defendant in Fifth-avenue in November last, with a letter of introduction; that he represented himself as an artist, and defendant's wife expressed her readiness to have her portrait taken; that the work was commenced, carried on, and finished in defendant's house, with his assent and to his satisfaction; and that said Petrovits labored assiduously every day at the picture during two months, making such alterations as the defendant or his wife from time to time suggested. No specific price for the portrait was stipulated, and $500 is claimed as a proper recompense for the labor spent upon the work. Some ten or fifteen dollars were paid on account. The picture was completed, and is now in defendant's possession. It is contended, for the defence, that defendant's wife only permitted the portrait to be painted as a favor to Petrovits; and that the work was a specimen, upon the exhibition of which the artist might expect to obtain custom, and for which no payment was to be made. The case promises, with fuller evidence, to prove an interesting one. Geo. D. Kellogg, counsel for plaintiff; J. W. Gerard, Jr., for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Feb. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

DECISIONS.

DEMURRER ON COMPLAINT.—The Commissioners of Emigration vs. William F. Schmidt, et al.—DUER, J.—The action was on a bond given by the defendants to discharge a warrant of attachment against the ship Sea Eagle. The bond was for the penalty of $1,000 and was conditioned to be void if the defendants should pay the amount of all such claims and demands as should be established to have been subsisting liens on the said ship when attached. The complaint alleged that the said ship, on a day named, arrived at the port of New-York, with passengers emigrating to the United States, and that after her arrival the master had been guilty of sundry breaches, specifying them, of the provisions of an act of the legislature, entitled "An act for the Protection of Emigrant Passengers," &c., &c., passed April 13, 1853, and had thereby become subject to a penalty of $500, to be recovered by the plaintiffs, which was a lien on the said ship when attached. It then averred that this claim had not been paid, and demanded judgment for the amount.

The grounds of demurrer were, that the act of the legislature imposing the penalty was a regulation of commerce, and therefore unconstitutional and void.

Second—That the act was also void, as extending to vessels and persons not within the jurisdiction of the State; and

Lastly—That if the act was valid, the attachment was void, the penalty of $500 not being a subsisting lien when it was issued, inasmuch as there had been no prior adjudication by which the penalty was sued and imposed.

Held—That the act of 1853 was, in all its provisions, a regulation of police, and not of commerce, and was therefore not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

Held—That the general words of the act, like those of all prohibitory and penal statutes, must be restricted to acts done within the jurisdiction of the State, and were therefore applicable only to vessels and persons within such jurisdiction, and that the same construction must be given to the words of the complaint.

Held, lastly—That the penalty became a lien upon the ship, from the time of the commission of the acts by which it was incurred; and that to require a prior adjudication to create the lien would be contrary to the words of the act and the plain intention of the Legislature.

Demurrer overruled, and judgment for plaintiffs, unless defendants, within twenty days, withdraw demurrer, and put in an issuable answer.

Mr. Develin for plaintiffs; Mr. Dean for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Jesse M. Fretz vs. Michael Rosinger.—Motion to reduce bail to one hundred and fifty dollars granted.

The Fire Department of the City of New-York vs. Patrick Benner.—Judgment for plaintiffs for six hundred dollars, with costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Edward Plateau and Frederick Heine vs. Solomon Jessurun.—The plaintiffs are masons, and made an agreement with Shager & Rader, who are carpenters, that they (the plaintiffs) should make some alterations or repairs on the house No. 115 Chrystie-street, belonging to the defendant, for the sum of $500.

The plaintiffs completed their work, but the original contractors omitted to finish their portion. The plaintiffs, when they found out that there was a difficulty between the defendant and Shager & Rader, refused to go on with their work until the defendant agreed that he would indemnify them. Upon getting this indemnity they proceeded. The defendant insisted that, owing to the bad faith of the original contractors, there were several liens on the building, and, therefore, he should not be called upon to pay this claim. The testimony, however, was positive that the defendant had distinctly agreed to pay the plaintiffs before they commenced work, and that the work was well done by them.

His Honor gave judgment for plaintiffs in the sum of $500.

Bell vs. Snediker.—The plaintiff is a wrecker and the defendant a distiller. In March last the brig Safford was wrecked off Long Island. The brig contained a quantity of sugar and molasses, and the insurance companies employed the plaintiff to raise the cargo on salvage. After the brig was raised there was a quantity of what is known among distillers as "sweet water," and the defendant made application to plaintiff for it, the price or value of the same to be left to a Captain Pierce as arbitrator between the parties; Captain Pierce made an award that the defendant should pay $160 net, and all expenses. The defendant objected to that award, and the matter was referred to a new arbitrator who merely confirmed the first award. The defendant again refusing to pay, this suit was brought to recover on the quantum meruit. The defendant objected to the prosecution of this suit because, if an award had been made, this Court had no joint jurisdiction to try the action; and secondly, should it appear that no valid award had been made, then there was no proof of value of the article purchased.

The Court took this view of the matter, and nonsuited the plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 9.

Before Recorder Smith.

John McBriarty and John Higginson were found guilty of burglary in the first degree. They entered the dwelling of [illegible] Lilienthal, (the tobacconist,) No. 21 Beach-street, on the night of Jan. 30, and stole household articles to the value of $20. McBriarty, not being known to the police previously, was sentenced for the lowest term the law permits for the offense, ten years and two months. Higginson who has been to the State Prison before, was sent for fifteen years and three months.

John Davis, twenty years of age, and Benjamin Ferguson, a colored boy of eighteen, charged with burglary and an attempt at grand larceny at the flour store of Nathan B. Pease, No. 95 Barclay-street, were placed at the bar. No legal evidence appearing against Davis, the Recorder directed a nolle prosequi to be entered in the case. Ferguson was found guilty of the offense charged [illegible], but as his previous good character for eight years was certified to by his former employers, the Recorder suspended judgment and discharged the prisoner, who left the Court seemingly much gratified.

Timothy Rooney, an old offender, was found in the act of breaking open the door of Mr. Benson, porkpacker, in Hammersley-street. He was found guilty, and sentenced to Sing Sing for 2 years and 3 months.

Thomas Youngs, a colored man, and John Peters, alias Yellows, of lighter hue, were charged with burglary in the third degree. They broke open the provision store of Leteon & Tallmadge, No. 190 Duane-street, early on the morning of the 29th of last month. The property was subsequently recovered. Youngs pleaded guilty, and the Recorder let him off with a sentence of 3 years in the State Prison. The jury, after a patient hearing in the case of Peters, also adjudged him guilty. The Recorder, knowing him to be a bad fellow, sentenced him to Sing Sing for 4 years and 8 months.

John Collins, lately from Ohio, was found guilty of burglary in the third degree. With a "jimmy" he broke into the store of Wm. S. Bancroft, No. 46 Macdougal-street, on the night of Jan. 14. He was found in the store by the police officer who arrested him. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for 2 years.

The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The excellent programme of last evening at this popular Theatre is to be repeated to-night, viz: "Orion, the Gold Beater," the grand pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," and the farce of "Wilful Murder." With such a variety, who can wonder at the immense success of the favorite National.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, late GURNEY and FREDERICKS, Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. The comme il faut establishment of the world. Visitors to the City are invited to call and examine specimens at No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The East River Ferries—Mass Meeting in Brooklyn—Legislative Aid Invoked.

In compliance with a published call, several thousand citizens of Brooklyn assembled in the City Hall last evening to devise means for relief from the oppressions of the Union Ferry Company.

The meeting was called at 7½ o'clock, and at that hour the Governor's Room was crowded to excess, and another meeting was organized in the Supreme Court room, which was immediately filled to overflowing, and hundreds left unable to obtain admission to either room.

In the Governor's Room, at 7½ o'clock, the meeting was called to order by JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., who moved that ABIJAH MANN, Jr., enter the Chair, which was carried unanimously. Mr. MANN came forward and stated briefly the objects of the meeting, when an organization was effected by electing the following

OFFICERS.

President—ABIJAH MANN, Jr.

Vice-Presidents—Charles Kelsey, Thos. A. Rowe.

Secretaries—A. S. Barnes, Samuel W. Parsons.

A. H. DANA, Esq., then moved that an Executive Committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions, to express the sense of the meeting. This was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed said committee:

Jesse C. Smith,	Moses S. Beach,
J. J. Merrill,	Philip S. Crook,
Edward Bowen,	E. T. Backhouse,
John Laidlaw,	Thos. R. Rodman.

The Committee retired, when Mr. DANA spoke and recapitulated the histories of the ferries from 1812 to the present time, and concluded with stating the fact, as a reason why the Union Ferry Company could not afford to commute and reduce the price of foot passengers to one cent, was because they demanded and received interest on a fictitious capital of over $500,000.

The Committee came in and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That as ferries are public necessities, the people have the right to demand that they be run at the lowest possible fares, consistent with a reasonable profit to the lessees.

2. Resolved, That the statements of the business done by the Hamilton, South and Fulton Ferries, during the three years and more of the operation of the one cent fare, prove conclusively that those ferries can and ought now to be run at the same fare.

3. Resolved, That ferry franchises are granted, and ferries should be run, to accommodate the people, and not merely or chiefly to promote private speculations in land or other property.

4. Resolved, That the lessee of public ferries have no right to levy high fares to protect themselves from loss on injudicious speculations, whether outside of their legitimate business or nominally within it.

5. Resolved, That the principle of taxing the necessities of three quarters of the ferry-crossing population to pay for the conveniences of the other quarter is unsound in itself and if carried out could only end in justifying the absurdity of running ferries from the foot of every street.

6. Resolved, That the accountability of individuals in the fulfillment of moral obligations is not lessened by their associating in a corporate capacity.

7. Resolved, That in refusing to issue commutation tickets, the Directors of the Union Ferry Company have violated the most solemn moral obligations.

8. Resolved, That we believe the Union Ferry Company to be legally as well as morally bound to issue commutation tickets, and that we will endeavor, by all proper means, to assert our rights to receive them.

9. Resolved, That the bill recently introduced in the State Legislature by Mr. OWEN, recognizes the only correct principle for regulating the rates of fare on public ferries; and therefore,

Resolved, That petitions asking the passage of that or of some other bill of like character, be immediately circulated for signatures and forwarded to Albany with the least possible delay.

Resolved, That this meeting is the representative of thousands of laboring men and women, whose necessities compel them to cross the ferries to New-York every day, and that, as they cannot present themselves personally before the State Legislature, nor take any active part in urging the passage of an act for their own protection, the appeal of this meeting and the petitions emanating from it, are entitled to greater deference than the statements of paid lobby agents, or other representatives of a wealthy corporation.

11. Resolved, That an Executive Committee of —— persons be appointed to prepare and obtain signatures to a suitable memorial to the State Legislature, and forward the same; and, also to take such action as to them may seem proper, by application to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York, or otherwise, to promote the objects of this meeting.

The following named gentlemen were appointed as an Executive Committee to carry out the object of the meeting as expressed in the resolutions:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. Abijah Mann, Jr.,	10. E. T. Backhouse,
2. J. W. Harper,	11. Thos. Douglass,
3. D. C. Kellogg,	12. C. C. Fowler,
4. A. H. Dana,	13. Moses S. Beach,
5. John Laidlaw,	14. S. B. Chittenden,
6. J. J. Merritt,	15. P. G. Taylor,
7. Philip S. Crook,	16. John N. Taylor,
8. E. A. Lambert,	17. Jesse C. Smith,
9. Henry C. Bowen,	18. Charles Kelsey.

The meeting was then addressed by E. B. ANDREWS, Esq., who in a very gratifying manner showed up the Ferry Company.

A SUSPENSION BRIDGE PROPOSED.

As the meeting was about to adjourn, CHAS. J. JACK, Esq., obtained the floor, and offered a resolution to appoint a Committee of five to inquire into the practicability of constructing a suspension bridge across the East River.

A motion was made to adjourn and carried, but when Col. JACK called for a vote upon his resolution, it was adopted. He was authorized to appoint the Committee.

The following is a copy of the petition referred to in the resolutions, a copy of which was furnished to all who desired, and thousands were in this way distributed:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, residents of the City of Brooklyn, respectfully represent that by the action of the Union Ferry Company, they have been, unjustly as they think, deprived of the privilege of commutation on the ferries between New-York and Brooklyn, and that on several of the said ferries they are required to pay a rate of fare, which, considering the immensity of the travel by them, is unwarranted; and they also respectfully submit to your Honorable Body, that public ferries are public necessities, and that the public have the right to demand that they be run at the lowest rates of fare consistent with a reasonable profit to the lessees.

Wherefore, we do humbly pray your Honorable body to enact such a law as will permanently secure to us this right, accompanying the same with the privilege of commutation at a reasonable charge.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Loan Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

While the Legislature are upon the subject, it would be well for them to require the mortgages to the Loan Commissioners to be recorded in the same books in which mortgages to other persons are recorded. There would seem to be no good reason why separate books, and private ones at that, should be kept. It is generally believed that loans by the Commissioners are bestowed like kisses.

Some years since the labor and expense of searching for liens upon real estate were lightened by concentrating the evidences of the liens. Why not follow up the principle then adopted?

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 6, 1857. ONWARD.

INTERESTING TO THE NAVY.—Several petitions having been filed at the Navy Department asking for a Court of Inquiry under the recent act of Congress, the Secretary of the Navy, with a view to granting a hearing at the earliest practicable day, has appointed a Court, to meet in Washington on the 20th instant. This Court is composed of Commodore E. A. F. LAVALLETTE, Commodore S. H. STRINGHAM, and Captain W. J. MCCLUNEY. The Attorney-General is of opinion, as we understand, that under the law there may be a plurality of Courts in session at the same time. Mr. BOBBIN, however, as we learn, does not deem it necessary to appoint more than one at this time.—Nat. Intelligencer.

The Governor of Vermont has called a session of the Legislature of that State, in advance of the regular time of meeting. The day fixed is Feb. 18.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—ZABRISKIE.—In Jersey City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 8, by Rev. R Vanhorne, JAMES R. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, to MARY ZABRISKIE, of Hudson City, N. J.

Jersey City papers please copy.

DIED.

HAVILAND.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 7, JANE, widow of Israel Haviland, aged 86 years.

Her friends and those of her sons, James G., deceased, Henry T., Abraham A. and Charles E. Haviland, and her son-in-law, William Belmen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., without further notice.

MCNEAL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 8, MARY B. MCNEAL, widow of the late Wm. McNeal, aged 78 years.

Her remains were removed to Fishkill for interment.

FIELD.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 9, very suddenly, of inflammation of the brain, GEORGIANA, youngest daughter of Geo. R. and Almira H. Field, aged 7 years and 10 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 49 Bleecker-st.

HOBART.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 9, BENJAMIN KING HOBART, aged 89 years and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 234 Livingston-st., opposite Hanover-place.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 8, ADALINE, the beloved wife of George Lawrence, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 86 Adams-st.

BLATCHFORD.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Feb. 8, WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, only child of James W. Blatchford, in the 4th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his grandfather, William K. Lothrop, at New-Brighton, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The steamboat Huguenot will leave foot of Whitehall-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. and return at 3:30 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

GODWIN.—At Kingsbridge, on Monday morning, Feb. 9, of scarlet fever, CHARLES H. GODWIN, son of Joseph H. Godwin, aged 6 years and 7 months.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Kingsbridge, this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

KNOX.—At West Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, after a short illness, SARAH KNOX, daughter of the late James Knox.

Her remains were taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

HUNT.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday, Jan. 16, of consumption, JOHN FREDERICK K. HUNT, eldest son of Freeman Hunt, in the 26th year of his age.

The remains were taken to Worcester, Mass., for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...FEB. 9.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	90¾	100	Reading Railroad	80¾
17,000	Virginia 6s	93¾	100	do......b30	80½
10,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	87	200	do......b10	80½
8,000	Miss. State 6s	84¾	500	do......s30	80
1,200	City 5s, '78	95	400	do......c	80½
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101¼	600	do......s60	80
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	88½	400	do......s60	80
3,000	Har. R. 1st m.	81	800	do......s3	80
500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	99¾	300	do......s10	80
5,000	do......at 60	99¾	100	do......b60	80¾
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	60½	100	do......b60	80¾
75	Bank of Commerce	104	100	do......b60	80½
10	Nassau Bank	104		7 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	104¾
60	Am. Ex. B. Scrip	110	200	do	104¾
100	Canton Co.	23	50	Ward C. & I. Co.	38¾
12	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	122¾	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R. b60	79
50	Cum. Coal Co.	s3 19¾	100	do	78¾
550	N. Y. Cen.	opg 91¾	245	do	78½
47	do	91¾	200	do......b60	79¼
300	do	opg 91½	250	do......b60	79½
300	do	s60 91¼	200	do	78½
100	do	c 91¾	500	do......s10	78½
100	do	b60 91¾	200	do......b3	78½
100	Erie R. R.	c 60¾	350	do......s60	78
200	do	b15 60¾	50	do......c	78
50	do	s60 60¾	100	do......b60	78½
100	do	s30 60¾		12 Ill. Central R. R.	137
400	do	c 60¾	200	do	136½
850	do	b60 61	250	do	136½
100	do	s60 60¾	100	do......b60	137
300	do	b3 60¾	300	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	55¾
400	do	s30 60¾	52	C., Col. & Cin. R. R.	103¾
100	do	b10 60¾	1250	Cle. & Toledo R. R.	75
100	do	s15 60¾	200	do......b60	75¾
100	do	s5 60¾	600	do......b60	75¾
200	do	swk 60¾	100	do......s60	74¾
200	do	s10 60¾	20	Ch. & R'k Isl. R. R.	90
400	do	s3 60¾	75	do......s3	98¾
20	Harlem Railroad	15	100	Ind'lis & Cin. R. R.	87
55	Har. RR. Pref.	52	65	La Crosse & Mil. R.	73¾
10	Sixth-av. Railroad	94	6	Cin., Ham. & D. R.	90
100	Panama Railr'd. b60	94¾	50	Hud. Riv. Railroad	30¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made, at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	N.Y. and Erie R.R., 1875. Int. added	93½@93¾
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Con. Bonds......Int. added	96¾
5,000	N. Ind. (Goshen Branch) R. R. Int. added	78¾
15 shares	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	60
20 shares	Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.	84¾
20 shares	Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.	107
40 shares	Columbia Fire Insurance Co.	100¾
20 shares	East River Bank	93½
10 shares	Artisans' Bank	90

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Indiana Bk. Bs.	87½	50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	103¾
5,000	Ill. Cent. R.R. Bs.	99¾	200	Reading R. R......s60	79¾
110	Pacific Mail St. Co.	88	100	do......b3	80
50	New-Jersey Zinc	6¾	300	do......b30	80¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	19	200	do	80
50	Ward Cl. & I. Co. b15	38¾	200	do......b10	80¾
100	Bruns'k City Ld. Co.	6	20	Clev. & Tol. RR.	75
10	N. Y. Cent. R. R. pdc	91¾	100	do	74¾
100	do	91¾	200	do	75¾
50	do	s30 91¾	200	do......b3	74¾
50	Erie Railroad	s60 60	100	do	74¾
1000	do	b60 60¾	300	do	74¾
200	do	60	100	do......s60	74¾
150	do	s10 60	300	do	74¾
100	do	59¾	100	do	74¾
200	do	b60 60¾	16	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	70¾
200	do	s30 60	100	Mic. S. & N. I. R. b60	79
200	do	61	50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	30
137	Gal. & Chic. R.	104	10	La Cros. & Mil. R.	73¾

MONDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 7, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, Jan. 31:

Increase in Loans	$1,091,390
Decrease in Specie	1,047,661
Increase in Circulation	401,860
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,344,500

The Money movement of the Street during the past week, owing to very heavy payments for exchange and Custom-House operations, was one of the most active, for the six consecutive days, we have ever noticed, and the movement in the Import and Specie trade equally remarkable. To all this were added the numerous transactions of quarter day between landlord and tenant, and the payment of quarterly interest on the City Debt and a million of the principal. The result was a daily average of thirty millions in the exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing-House, against twenty-five millions the previous week. In other words, one hundred and eighty millions of dollars in checks, drafts, bank-notes, &c., were settled between the Banks during the week, representing a single week's business in this City in the way of money receipts and payments through Banks. Including the Sub-Treasury, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 9, 1856.	Feb. 7, 1857.	Jan. 31, 1857.
Capital	$49,453,000	$59,268,000	$59,268,000
Loans	96,044,077	112,670,719	111,709,339
Specie	14,928,880	11,143,894	12,191,555
Circulation	7,519,198	8,496,017	8,094,643
Gold Deposits	88,948,159	96,029,489	94,446,325
Exchanged	20,717,470	30,083,975	25,324,566
Undrawn	68,198,689	65,907,161	67,341,670
Sub-Treasury	11,484,969	12,618,009	12,014,408

1856, Feb. 9—Gold in Bank	$14,928,880
In Government Office	11,484,969
Total Reserve in City	$26,413,849
1857, Feb. 7—Gold in Bank	$11,143,894
In Government Office	12,618,009
Total Reserve in City	$23,761,903

The Specie in Bank, after the Export and Sub-Treasury drafts made upon them during the week, is left about the figure estimated in our review of this morning. With the early prospect of another arrival from California, the reduction excites little remark in Bank, and outside it could not have been unexpected. It will be noticed that the position of the Banks and Sub-Treasury is directly reversed from last season, owing to the heavy accumulation in the latter from Custom Duties. It is to be hoped that such figures will not fail to attract attention at Washington before the adjournment of Congress. They afford room for liberal appropriations for the extension of the Navy, or for the distribution of ten or twenty millions among the States, or else a revision of the Tariff on all articles not coming into competition with Domestic Industry; a repeal of the Sugar duties, and of duties on raw material for manufacturing being included. It is not quite certain that the duty of 20 ₩ cent. taken off Cuba Sugars would enure wholly to the consumer, but as the revenue from this source is not needed, and its accumulation in the Sub-Treasury may, in the course of the year, embarrass the money affairs of the country, the experiment is worthy the trial.

The Stock Exchange is lower to-day than on Saturday, by one ₩ cent., on most of the Railroad list, and the general market closed heavy this afternoon. There was no change in the money movement of the Street, which again opens active for the week, but the speculators for the fall used the Bank Statement, and the various telegraphic rumors of damage to the roads by the breaking up of the rivers, with considerable effect, by selling upon these causes themselves. The extent of the mischief, practically, upon the traffic of the main lines, is not supposed to be serious, and actual holders of the stocks will be apt to inquire for themselves on this point, before parting with their property. The Foreign orders for Illinois Centrals were mostly executed on Saturday, and a further concession in price was yielded to to-day. The last sales 136 ₩ cent., Bonds 99¾ ₩ cent. New-York Central left off 91¼ for the opening, a decline of ⅜ from Saturday. After the limited list was closed, Erie was offered 59¾ ₩ cent.

Foreign Bills for the Boston steamer sold for ready money at 108⅝@108¾ ₩ cent. There was disposition to firmness early in the day, but at the close of 'Change hours the leading drawers were sellers at 108¾ cash. We heard of some previous transactions earlier in the day at 108⅞. Francs steady, 5.22½. The entries at the Custom-House were again heavy; $818,000 taken for duties. The whole income of the Sub-Treasury, for the day, $826,192; payments, $117,825; balance, $12,836,376.

The increase of Bank loans shown on the weekly Statement, is to be ascribed in part to the wants of the interior Banks and private Bankers, who have drawn heavily on the City against time remittances, which their correspondents pass to their credit. This will change in a few weeks, as the Spring trade is freed from the obstructions to navigation and the Railways. The near cities are all in debt to New-York, and some Specie is coming from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company have declared their usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable Feb. 20.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—FEB. 7.

Names of Banks.	Av. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circula'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Artisans' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commw'th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Traders' Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bk. Ass'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$112,670,719	Circulation	$8,496,017
Specie	11,143,894	Deposits	[illegible]

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract of De Coppet & Co.'s]

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 9, 1857.

Since our last advices of the 3d instant, our Stock market in general has been rather animated. The great activity in State Stocks of the week previous has subsided. There has been a pretty well sustained demand for several of the Bonds, as well as of the Shares of the principal Railroads. The only striking features of the week are the rise and activity in the Shares of the Illinois Central Railroad. This movement is owing to the news from London, where a great demand for these securities had caused a considerable rise in them. Besides that, our quotations, according to the subjoined table of daily prices, show variously some rise and some decline on those of that week, but at the close the market is weak. State Stocks—The principal transactions have been in California 7s of 1870, at a slight decline, in Missouri 6s at a decline of 1, and in Ohio 6s of 1860, and in Tennessee 6s at well-sustained prices. City Bonds—Some New-York City 5s of 1870 and 1876, have been done at better rates. There have also been some small transactions in Milwaukee 7s, San Francisco 10s, Detroit [illegible]

[illegible] Railroad Securities—Transactions [illegible] Illinois Central [illegible] New-York Central [illegible] Hudson River Railroad Bonds [illegible] Peoria and Oquawka 1st Mortgage [illegible] Railroad Shares—Illinois Central [illegible] at 136 [illegible] Erie, at a decline [illegible] New-York Central at [illegible] Cleveland and Toledo at a decline [illegible] and Chicago at an advance 1¼ [illegible]

(Signed,) DE COPPET & CO.

Markets.....[illegible]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 9—P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate [illegible] old rates. Pearls, $7 50@[illegible]; Pots, at $7 [illegible] $7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio [illegible] Java, 14½c.@15c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@[illegible], and Bahia, 9¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The market is reported [illegible] prices are very well sustained. Middling [illegible] 13½c.@13¾c.; Middling Gulfs, 13¾c.@[illegible] other grades at proportionate figures ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for [illegible] Western Flour [illegible] sales of 7,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

[illegible]

Canadian is scarce and wanted [illegible] worth $6 40@$7 60 ₩ bbl.; [illegible] bbls. [illegible] the range. Southern [illegible] [illegible] Rye Flour is in limited supply and fair request, at $3 50@$5 for Fine to Superfine. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates; $3 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. [illegible] brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $2 62½@$3 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and unsettled. A few small lots of Western Red were sold at from $1 [illegible] $1 44 for damaged to very common, ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed, at 90c.@95c. for [illegible] prime, ₩ bushel—2,000 bushels were sold. Oats are in moderate supply and request [illegible] 54c. for Ohio and Lake; 45c.@[illegible] for Jersey, and 48c.@50c. for Southern. Barley is unchanged and steady, at $1 [illegible] inferior to choice, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt [illegible] $1 40@$1 45 ₩ bushel. Corn is [illegible] There were sold to-day about 10,000 bushels, at [illegible] @70c. for unsound; 71c.@73c. for mixed, in store and delivered, ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 400 bales River [illegible] for shipment and $1 12½ for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for [illegible] at 7c.@15c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Is in limited supply and demand [illegible] rates.

LEAD—Is in fair request at former rates.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited. Prices show no quotable variation.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is moderately dealt in at steady prices. Tar and Turpentine have not varied.

OILS—Are generally inactive yet stiffly held.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and lowered, with sales reported since our last of only about 700 bbls., in lots, at $20 25@$20 [illegible] for old Mess; $21 [illegible] 50 for new do.; and $17 [illegible] for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs [illegible] ₩ lb. Cut meats appear in fair demand [illegible] Bacon is in light supply and moderate request, at from 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Lard is [illegible] and rising. The transactions since our last [illegible] about 800 bbls. and tcs., fair to Prime, at 13½c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in pretty good demand [illegible] The transactions since our last [illegible] $9 50@$10 50 for new Prime; $10 [illegible] Mess; $16 [illegible] new Chicago Mess, and $16 50 for extra [illegible] ₩ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is [illegible] $24@$25 ₩ tc. [illegible] within the range. Beef Hams [illegible] at $20@$21 ₩ bbl. Butter [illegible] is worth 15c.@25c. for Ohio [illegible] to very good State [illegible] very choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 11c.@13c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales were reported to-day, of only about 100 tcs., common to choice, in lots, at [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in good request and are quite firm, with sales reported since our last, of about [illegible] Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly at from 9¾c.@10⅞c., with 200 boxes Cuba at 9¾c.@10⅛c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 10,000 lbs. prime at about 12c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There were 280 bbls. Ohio and Prison bought at 28c.@28½c., mainly at 28c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners continued [illegible] advanced rates. The engagements, however [illegible] restricted. For Liverpool, Cotton [illegible] Flour 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain [illegible] ₩ bushel; Beef 4s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Resin [illegible] bbl., and Heavy Goods 25s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Markets by Telegraph.

[illegible], Saturday, Feb. 7.

The advices from Liverpool have caused greater firmness and buoyancy in our Cotton market, and prices have advanced ⅛c. Middling being quoted 13½c.@13¾c. Other articles are without change.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 05	Sun sets	5 29	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 26	Gov. Island	10 10	Hell Gate	11 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Feb. 9.

Cleared.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans, [illegible]; Chilliot, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Barks M. H. Bierde, Williams, St. [illegible]; Potter; Warren, Packard, San Juan, Cuba, [illegible] & Co.

Schooners Henrico, [illegible]; [illegible]on (Pedee) Baker, Matanzas, D. C. Murray; Lily Bell, Reed, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

Ship Sumatra, (Sc.) Mathie, [illegible] Gibraltar Oct. 2, with [illegible] Boston, and consigned to D. Dreger & Son. [illegible] Put into this port in distress, having experienced very heavy weather, lost sails, stove bulwarks, [illegible] cutwater, carried away bobstays, and received other damage. Jan. 20, lat. 35 15, lon. 69 35, fell in with schr. [illegible] French, Lewis, 18 days from Baltimore, with coal, bound to Boston, with sails all blown away, masts badly sprung and leaking badly—had 12 feet water in the hold; took off the captain and crew and brought them to this port. Same day, spoke ship David, of Portsmouth, [illegible] from Mobile for Havre, who kindly supplied us with bread. Capt. Lewis reports having experienced a succession of heavy gales [illegible] encountered a hurricane from S. to W. [illegible] Earle, native of Cape Cod, was lost overboard.

Ship John Bright, Cutting, Liverpool Jan. [illegible] with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Had [illegible] and weather; passed Cape Clear Jan. 16, and was off the Highlands 5th inst., (detained by fog;) passed a large quantity of wrecked stuff off St. George's.

Ship Andrew Foster, Smith, Liverpool Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to E. D. Hurlbut. Was kept into Quarantine last night by stopping Columbine.

Bark G. F. Muntz, (Brem.) Bremer, Bremerhaven Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers. Was towed into Quarantine last night by steamtug Hector.

Bark Pearl, (Br.) Hutching, Palermo, and Gibraltar 21 ds., with oranges, lemons, &c., to Middleton & Co. Sld. in co. from Gibraltar with ship Flora, bark Palatine, and Ionia, all for New-York.

Schr. Wm. M. Dodge, Webb, Minatitlan, (Mexico,) 26 ds., with hides to E. Pavenstedt & Schumacher—hides to Dodge & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Fanny C. Field, Nathan, and Judge Blaney; and in coming the [illegible] Judge Blaney grounded, and she having the daily [illegible] the place, the Nathan anchored. The W. M. D. has experienced heavy weather; Jan. 18 and 20, in the Gulf Stream, lost boat, split sails, &c., and was compelled to lay 48 hours to repair damage. Jan. 17, lat. 32, lon. 79, spoke barque, brig Leontine, from Matanzas for Baltimore; she reported having been 12 days N. of Hatteras, split sails, stove boat, &c., and was forced to bear away for Charleston.

Schr. Granite State, Beane, Bangor, [illegible] ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Hannah Havens, Pinder, [illegible] of brig Charles Williams, ashore at [illegible] Hennings, Muller & Gosling. The C. W. [illegible] position, and will no doubt be got off.

Propeller Petrel, Ayres, Baltimore [illegible], with mdse. to I. Odell.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

Ships Louisa, Hamilton, San Francisco; S. C. [illegible]ton, Spencer, Antwerp. Barks Grapeshot, Clark, Constantinople; Indiana, Hicks, Charleston; Marmion, Bray, Santander. Brigs John S. Jones, Hills, Charleston; Adeline F. Fisher, Partridge, Curaçoa; [illegible] Also, bark E. C. Felton, Ireland, Portland, Oregon.

Below.

Ship Leone, Taylor, Havre Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Was anchored on the Bar last night.

Bark Flash, Wilson, Vera Cruz to Hargous Bros.

Bark Virginia, from Bermuda.

Brig Putnam, Brown, Havana.

Foreign Ports.

At Minatitlan, (Mex.) Jan. 18, schr. Central American, loading.